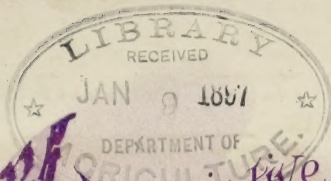


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Descriptive Catalogue
of

A detailed illustration of a woven basket overflowing with various flowers, including chrysanthemums and smaller blossoms. A ribbon is tied around the handle of the basket. A small banner or ribbon piece is draped across the lower left, featuring the year "1897".

Wood's
HIGH GRADE SEEDS
AND GUIDE FOR
THE FARM & GARDEN

T.W. WOOD & SONS
Seed Growers & Merchants
RICHMOND, VA.



SEED FARMS
OAKLAND & CHESTER, VA.

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	Pounds.		Pounds.
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Broom Corn,	46	Sheep Fescue,	14
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CLOVERS—Red, Mammoth or Sapling, Lucerne or Alfalfa, Alsike or Swedish, Crimson or German, and White, all weigh,	60	Hard Fescue,	14
CLOVER—Melilotus,	20	Red Fescue,	14
Burr,	10	Johnson,	24
Japan,	25	Evergreen Lawn, sold by the pound.	
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To Our Friends and Patrons:

FROM present indications the year 1897 promises to be a much more successful and profitable one for our farmers and truckers than for several years past. Wheat and nearly all farm products have advanced materially in price, and a general revival in manufacturing and commercial operations is reported all over the country. This means a better demand and better prices for all agricultural products, and should give our farmers and truckers more encouragement to extend their operations.

We present with this issue of our Catalogue three views showing portions of our warehouses, store and office. These will give our customers who cannot visit us in person some idea of our facilities for handling their orders. We wish to state in this connection that, to our personal knowledge, our facilities for supplying the best seeds that can be obtained, and for filling our customers' orders promptly and satisfactorily in every respect, are not surpassed by any seed-house in this country.

It is very pleasant and satisfactory to us to note the large and steady growth which our business has experienced year by year, and we return thanks to our customers for their continued patronage, assuring them that we shall always endeavor to merit their confidence and support by supplying seeds of the highest grades obtainable, at as reasonable prices as it is possible for good seeds to be sold.

Soliciting your continued orders, which shall have our prompt and faithful attention, we remain,

Very truly yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 1, 1897.*



REAR VIEW OF OUR WAREHOUSES,
Showing shipping doors and bridge to upper floor of
warehouse which we occupy on the opposite side.

General Information and Terms of Sale.

WE PAY POSTAGE AND EXPRESSAGE on all packets, ounces, and quarter pounds of Garden and Flower Seeds, and guarantee safe arrival at any Post Office or Express Office in the United States. In larger quantities, add eight cents per pound or fifteen cents per quart to the catalogue price if ordered to be sent by mail, except Onion Sets, postage on which is ten cents per quart. As no package can be sent through the mail weighing more than four pounds, we have made arrangements with the *express companies* to send seeds by express at a low rate to near-by points, and at a rate not exceeding eight cents per pound, PROVIDED THE EXPRESSAGE IS PREPAID. This is much the best way of forwarding wherever possible. Be sure and bear in mind that to secure these low rates the expressage must be prepaid, and add the amount to your remittance if you wish your order sent this way. The express rates, as fixed by law, for shipments between points in Virginia are as follows: Five pounds and under, 25 cts.; not exceeding fifty pounds, 50 cts.; over fifty pounds, one and one-half times the freight rate (not released) on the same class of goods. If your local agent charges you a higher rate than this, protest, and if he still insists on a higher rate, advise us promptly.

ORDERING SEEDS THROUGH THE MAIL is as easy as purchasing them at our store, and where your merchant does not handle **Wood's Seeds** we respectfully solicit you to send in your orders direct, so as to be assured of securing seeds that you can rely on to give you satisfactory and profitable results. We give the same careful attention to every order, whether large or small, and always endeavor to give our customers that kind and satisfactory treatment that once a customer always a customer.

MONEY CAN BE REMITTED by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express, Check or Draft. Letters with money enclosed can be registered at any post office, and this is as safe and convenient a way as any, and customers will have the acknowledgment of receipt of order by the registry card, which is signed by us on receipt of letter and sent back by return mail. We accept two-cent stamps, but prefer money remitted in other ways. Don't send five or ten-cent stamps if you can help it. Folding stamps in a piece of brown wrapping paper or newspaper prevents sticking together.

SEND ORDERS IN EARLY before the rush of business comes on, using the order sheet, which will be found in catalogue. Always write your name, post office, shipping address, express office and State as plainly as possible.

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED OATS AND SEED POTATOES, and other Field Seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued, January 1st. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting lowest prices, and also mailing samples when desired. When writing for this information, always state about the quantities you expect to require.

EXTRA PREMIUMS. For each \$1.00 remitted for seeds *at packet and ounce rates*, you can select seeds to the amount of \$1.25. For each 50 cents remitted you can select to the amount of 60 cents. *This applies to seeds in packets and ounces only*, and remember we pay the postage. This virtually brings our **Seed Store to every post office**, and enables you to secure the very best seeds on the most favorable terms.

WOOD'S PACKETS OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS are large and well filled, and not to be compared to the half-size, poorly-filled packets and commission seeds so largely sold by country stores. If your merchant does not handle **Wood's Seeds**, send your order to us direct, and we will endeavor, by prompt and liberal attention, to make you always a friend of Wood's Seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. It is always our endeavor to furnish our customers with the best Seeds that can be obtained, but at the same time there are so many conditions affecting seeds, it must be distinctly understood that we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter connected with the seed we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

FOR SUPPLYING SOUTHERN FARMERS AND GARDENERS we offer inducements not equalled by any other seedsmen. We know what varieties suit our section best, and our seeds are adapted to our Southern soil and climate. The saving in time and transportation charges, and the fact that our prices are as low or lower than the prices of other reliable seedsmen, are all strong inducements for Southern seed buyers to give us their preference in placing their orders for seeds.



PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW,
SHOWING REAR VIEW OF OUR STORE AND OFFICES.



PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE FLOORS OF OUR WAREHOUSE,
STORED WITH SEED POTATOES.

Monthly Operations for Farm and Garden.

TO assist gardeners and farmers, we have given under the heading for each month information as to what seeds to sow, hints as to their culture, and other useful information, which, we trust, will be of service to our customers. The operations outlined are for sections where the climate is about the same as Richmond. For sections south of Richmond, the sowings, etc., must, of course, be correspondingly earlier; for later districts, a little later.

JANUARY.—Very little out-door work can be done this month, but it is a good time to make plans and map out work for the coming season. Hot-beds can be prepared now for the forcing of plants for early setting out, and such seeds as Lettuce, Cabbage, and Cauliflower can be sown in them for transplanting. If sufficient hot-bed facilities are at hand, it is also an excellent plan to sow a few Radish for early use; also, Beets and Onions for transplanting. Sow Pansy and other flower seeds with which it is desirable to make an early start. It is a good time to prune Grape Vines and Fruit-trees, obtain poles for Pole Beans and Peas, collect manure, form compost heaps, and clip hedges. Asparagus beds should also be top-dressed preparatory to being dug when danger of frost is past. If the ground is frozen, cover strawberry rows in the garden with wheat straw, swamp hay or pine straw. This aids in keeping the ground from alternately freezing and thawing, and as the vines grow through the litter, it becomes matted, and acts as a mulch, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the fruit. Make up your order for seeds and send it in to us as early as you conveniently can, so as to have the seeds in readiness.

FEBRUARY.—Any open weather this month should be used in making active preparations for the early crops. Early sowings of Radish and Peas can be made. Spinach and Spring Kale should also be sown. Asparagus beds should be dressed with compost and Horse Radish cuttings set out. In the hot beds, such seeds as Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce should be sown, and towards the end of the month Tomato, Egg-Plant and Pepper may be put in for early plants. Towards the end of the month, in the open garden, Beets can be sown; also, Carrots, Spinach and Parsley; Onions planted out, and a few hardy Lettuce plants set out.

In planting Peas, put in Wood's Lightning Excelsior for earliest crop, and in March some of the wrinkled sorts, such as Wood's Acme Nott's Excelsior, McLean's Gem, American Wonder Advancer, and Champion of England, for later use. The wrinkled Peas have a very much better flavor than the smooth sorts. White Plume Celery can also be sown for early crop.

Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded, either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for setting out in the open air as soon as the weather will allow.

Lawns should also be looked after, and, if necessary, February is the best month for putting in more seed. If the lawn does not require reseeded, it is a very good plan to rake it over roughly and sow a little fresh seed on the top of the soil. This will prevent bare spots appearing.

Make watermelon hills, as melons do so much better if hills are made some months ahead of planting time.

Tobacco seed should be sown in the plant-beds. Winter Oats should also be sown, if the weather is favorable; likewise, Grass seed. Canada Field Peas, sown this month, with a light seeding of Oats or Rye, make splendid early feed or hay cut early in June. Barley can also be sown to advantage this month.

Prune Grape Vines and Fruit Trees.

MARCH.—This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better, if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz.: Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Cauliflower, Early Cabbage seed, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, etc. Under glass, sow Tomato, Pepper, and Egg-Plant seed. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Onion sets, etc. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, and Lettuce plants after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at nights.

Sow the hardy kinds of Flower Seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow Lawn Grass Seed.

Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas with Oats, and all kinds of Clover seed except Crimson or German (which is for fall sowing only), Grass seeds of all sorts, Tobacco seed, etc.

Prune Grape Vines and Fruit Trees as early as possible, if not already done.

APRIL.—This month seeds that are less hardy can be sown, as well as the hardy ones that have not been sown during March. We name them in the order of hardiness: English Peas, Celery, Cabbage, Onion, Radish, Asparagus, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, Lettuce, Parsley. The more tender are: Herbs, Snap Beans, Corn, Tomato, etc. Set out Cabbage plants, Onion sets, and plant Irish Potatoes. Plant in protected beds Sweet Potatoes, Egg-Plant and Pepper seed. Some persons take the risk, and plant Squash, Cucumber and Melon seeds, but if the weather becomes cold and wet, they are apt to rot if put in before May.

Do not forget to sow some of the half-hardy Flower Seeds. Plant Dahlia, Gladiolus and Canna Bulbs.

Later in the month sow Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets for stock.

Put out Fruit Trees, Strawberry plants, Asparagus roots, etc.

Sow Clover and Grass Seeds, plant Corn, Cotton, etc.

It is drawing towards the end of the season for Grass and Clover Seed. If they are not already sown, they should be put in as early as possible.

MAY.—Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month, but it is best not to hurry some of them too much, or they may rot in the ground if the weather is cold and wet. We name the seeds in the order of their hardiness: Asparagus can yet be sown, likewise Carrot, Salsify, Parsnip, Beet, Pole and Snap Beans, Sugar Corn, and Tomato of all kinds. Plant Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Okra and Pumpkin seed, Late Cabbage seed can be sown this month to make plants for setting out for fall use. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper, Strawberry, Sweet Potato and Egg-Plant.

Do not forget to sow the tender varieties of flowers. The Catalogue and directions printed on the packets state which are tender.

Plant Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the Sorghums, Millets and Fodder plants can be sown; likewise Black, Blackeye, Wonderful and other Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Tree Beans. Chufas or Earth Almonces should be planted now, likewise Peanuts and Cotton.

Dust the potato vines with Slug Shot to kill the potato bug.

JUNE.—It is reasonable to expect hot summer weather to prevail now, and sowing and culture should be in accordance. Plant Snap and Pole Beans for a succession. Sow Beets of all kinds and Mangel Wurzel, but as these are hard-shelled seed, it is best to soak the seed in water for thirty six or forty-eight hours before sowing, and if the ground is dry, water the ground in the drills just before sowing the seed in the evening. It is best to sow them on ridges.

Sow Cabbage seed for winter use. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch is the best. If flea bugs attack them, dust with Slug Shot or Tobacco Dust. Plant Field Corn and also Sugar Corn for roasting ears, likewise corn in drills for ensilage and fodder. Cucumbers for table use and pickling. Remember, it is best to remove Cucumbers from the vines when large enough, whether wanted or not, or the vine will cease to produce. Pepper and Egg Plants should be set out, if not already done. Watermelons and Cantaloupes for late crop can be planted. Sow Okra for use in soups and stews. Onions should be pulled and dried when the tops begin to die. Sow Tomato seed for late crop early in the month.

Late Potatoes for winter should be planted from about the 10th of the month until July. Pumpkins for pies and stock are planted all during this month. Plant Squash for fall and winter use, and set out Sweet Potato plants, likewise Tomato plants for late crop.

German and Hungarian Millet are splendid crops to grow in summer for hay. They make their crop in about six weeks, and two crops can be made on the same ground. If these are cut when in bloom they make better hay and do not draw the land nearly so much as if the seed is allowed to ripen.

Soja Beans are a rich, splendid food, either dry or to cut up for ensilage. They are very profitable to grow to turn hogs on to fatten. These do not pod much until cool weather. Plant Navy Beans for winter use.

Wonderful, Black, Blackeye and other Cow Peas are excellent crops to grow. They all gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the vines and roots, making a most inexpensive fertilizer, and if a good crop of these is plowed under, it will be found equal to fifteen or twenty tons of stable manure. The peas can be gathered for use or sale, or hogs turned in on them to fatten.

JULY.—Beans of the dwarf varieties can still be planted; likewise Navy Beans for winter use. Blackeye Peas and Black Peas remaining unsown should be put in as early as possible. Corn of the quick-growing varieties, such as Gentry Early Market and Golden Dent, can yet be planted to mature, and the early varieties of Sugar Corn for late roasting ears.

Set out late cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants.

This is the best month to sow Ruta Bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow upon a list in soil well improved by rotten manure or fertilizer, which should be thoroughly incorporated and covered with the soil. Ruta Bagas make excellent and cheap winter food for the table or stock. If you desire good shaped roots, use Wood's Improved Purple Top; they are far superior to the ordinary strains. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table. Transplant Tomatoes for late crop.

Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder; likewise corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain.

Late Irish Potatoes should be planted early in the month. They do best if planted just before or after a rain, while the earth is damp. Hot, dry soil sometimes causes them to rot, especially if freshly cut. It is a good plan to roll them in plaster before planting.

AUGUST.—This month is often a period of drought, and the best way to retain the moisture in the soil for your growing crop is to keep it loose and well worked. Always remember that good cultivation is essential to success. Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting, if the plants are large.

Sow Wood's Cabbage Lettuce Seed for fall heading, likewise Endive. Wood's Lightning Excelior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop.

Finish sowing Ruta Baga seed. All kinds of Turnip seeds can be sown during the month; They are such nutritious, healthy food both for table and stock, and so easily grown, that they should be largely sown. Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. As a farm crop it is most valuable, and should be sown during this month and September.

Sow Buckwheat for uses mentioned in July.

Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain. We know of crops of Barley in Virginia that made fifty bushels per acre after furnishing grazing during fall and winter.

Dust the Cabbage and Potato vines with Slug Shot, to kill the cabbage worm and potato bug. Be careful not to allow weeds to seed.

SEPTEMBER.—This is the month to commence to put in winter crops. All vacant land can be profitably sown to some crop, and the land will be improved thereby.

When the nights begin to be cooler, earth up Celery to blanch. Be careful to hold the stalk in the hand while drawing earth to it, as, if soil falls in the heart, it will rust.

Kale seed for cutting for salad in the winter and spring should be sown, likewise Southern Prize and Seven Top Turnips and Spinach. These all make splendid vegetables.

Sow Early Cabbage and Lettuce seed in frames for transplanting. Onion seed should be sown this month for transplanting end of October or early in November to make large Onions in the spring. Pearl and Potato Onion sets should be set out. Radish can be sown for use in the fall.

Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter Oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of Grass and Clover seeds.

Continue to sow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn.

OCTOBER.—This is a busy month for sowing all kinds of fall seeds, and gathering in the remainder of the crops which a kind Providence has provided for our comfort. Earth up Celery. At the end of the month set out any Lettuce and Cabbage plants intended to stand out during winter; likewise plant some Hyacinth and Tulip bulbs to brighten the home and garden in the early spring; they are quite hardy. Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower and Pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. After the tenth of the month sow Wheat; be sure it is clean, as the product will be much more valuable. The sooner Winter Oats and Clover seed are sown the better; likewise Crimson Clover.

Winter Barley should be sown now. It is very hardy, makes good grazing, and, when mature, the grain is splendid feed for stock, hogs, and poultry. It can be sown until the close of the month or early in November; likewise Vetches and Rye.

All kinds of Grass seeds can be sown this month. If they are sown by themselves, they will produce a crop of hay next year; if they are sown with grain, it will delay them. It is great economy to Sow Wood's Grass Mixtures, adapted to different soils or uses. The increased results in yield and pasturage from their use will astonish you. Sow Sandvetch, a splendid new soiling and fodder plant. A little Rye sown with it will give it support. This is a leguminous plant which gathers nitrogen from the air, and improves the soil where it grows. Do not forget to renovate the lawn, and sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass seed.

Plant out Strawberry plants.

NOVEMBER.—The season for sowing is nearly over in this section. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Timothy, and Herds Grass seed may yet be sown, but the earlier they are in the better.

Set out Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, and prune those already planted.

Look after and add to the manure pile.

Plow and manure land intended for crops in the spring where the land is dry enough. Do not prepare more land than you can cultivate well. If you can grow more produce on one acre by intensive farming than you can on two, it will be more profitable and satisfactory to do so.

Lettuce and Cabbage in cold frames should have plenty of air.

Hyacinths and Tulips can be planted out when the soil is dry enough.

DECEMBER.—Farming operations are about over for the year in this section, and this is the month for rest and recuperation. In some sections of the South hardy seeds can yet be sown.

Flowers in the house should have some of Wood's Flower Plant Food to stimulate and increase their growth.

All the outside farm work that can be done now is to attend to the stock, and see that they are comfortably housed and bedded. They will thrive better on less food when well attended to. Plow and broadcast manure when the land is dry enough. As opportunity offers, it is advisable to clean up, mend fences, see that tools, implements, harness, and vehicles are put in good order and under cover, so that everything can be in readiness for the coming year's operations.

Make compost heaps. On most farms large quantities of swamp muck could be gotten, and if a layer of that; then a layer of leaves, pine-tags and refuse from the woods, and a layer of manure; then again a layer of each put on top; and after they have lain together some time, if they were turned over and mixed, a splendid compost heap could be made, which would be found a great enricher of the soil. A little lime scattered on the swamp muck will help to take the sourness out of it, and if bone meal or cotton seed were added and mixed in the pile, they would add to the value of the compost.

WE ISSUE A SPECIAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES and all NURSERY STOCK,

WHICH WE WILL MAIL FREE TO ANY ONE UPON REQUEST.

Our Nursery Stock is home-grown, acclimated stock, and first-class in every respect. For planting in this section and further South, experience has proven that better results are obtained from stock grown in this section than from stock obtained from the North and West. If you desire to purchase large quantities of Nursery Stock, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

T. W. WOOD & SONS'

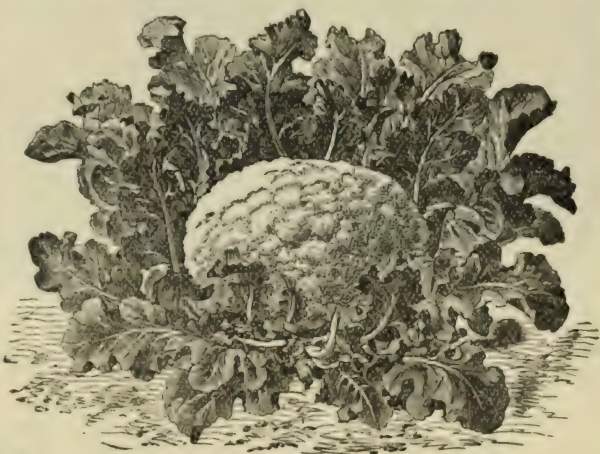
NEW INTRODUCTIONS

... IN ...

Vegetable and Field Seeds.

Wood's Early Spring Broccoli.

In introducing this splendid new early vegetable we feel that we are asking our customers to try a variety which may mean thousands of dollars per year to the South. We have every reason to believe that it will succeed; and not only furnish a splendid vegetable similar to the Cauliflower for home use, but a valuable shipping variety, for which there will be an immense demand. The seed of Wood's Early Spring Broccoli should be sown the end of June or during July, in drills six inches apart, just as you would do late cabbage seed. Transplant the plants at the end of August or early in September to rows three feet apart and two and a half feet between the plants. Cultivate and work as cabbage. About the end of November, or before excessively cold weather arrives, it is best to remove some soil from the northwest side and draw down the plant so that the head faces the northwest, and bank up over the stem and leave to head up during the early spring months. During blizzards or severely cold weather it is best to cover with coarse litter, which should be removed when the weather moderates. These plants should head up during the early spring months, and can, if necessary, be cut when half-headed; but they are best left until they have completely formed cauliflower heads. Price, per pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.



Wood's Early Spring Broccoli.

California Wonder Cauliflower.

The success which has been attained with this variety in the southern part of California, where climatic conditions for growing Cauliflower are even more unfavorable than in our own Southern country, has induced us to believe that this variety would give excellent results throughout the South. With this idea, we have secured a supply of this seed, and offer it to our customers, recommending that they give it a thorough trial.

Cauliflower, when successfully grown, is one of the most profitable vegetables that can be put in, and generally sells at very high prices, both in Northern and Southern markets. This new variety grows to a very large size, is firm and fine grained, and ships well. It is not an early variety, and we recommend that it be planted and treated the same as late cabbage. It is grown in California on a very large scale, train-load shipments of it being made to Chicago and other Eastern cities. The grower who gives us this information says: "This may sound rather extravagant, but it is true. This cauliflower is grown here by the hundreds of acres, and succeeds remarkably well, while Snowball and other standard Eastern sorts are not a success at all." We have not yet tested this variety ourselves, but from the information which we have been able to obtain, we believe it to be a most valuable introduction for our truckers and market gardeners all over the South and a decided acquisition to the private gardener. Price, per pkt. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.; per oz. \$2.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00.

"HONOR BRIGHT."

Livingston's New Tomato for 1897,

A variety that promises the greatest value to market-gardeners and truckers. Has unexcelled shipping qualities.



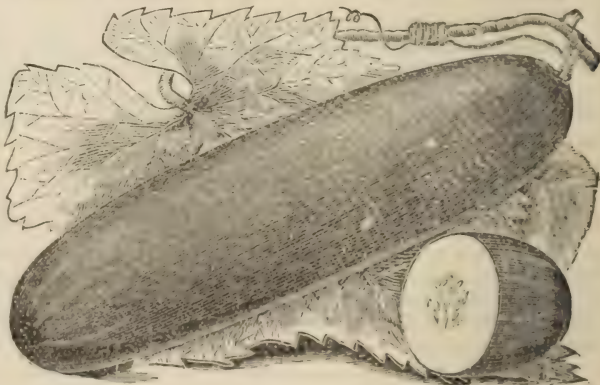
The description given by Mr. Livingston of this valuable introduction is as follows: A peculiar bright red variety, which first appeared in the form of a single "sport" plant in a large field of Livingston's Stone Tomato in 1891; but, strange as it may seem, it does not in any respect resemble that variety, and differs distinctly in several points from all other varieties. Its chief peculiarities are its solidity, change of color the fruit undergoes during development, long-keeping qualities after being picked. The vines are vigorous, and bear profusely from early to late in the season, succeeding well in various soils. The clusters bear three to five large, symmetrical fruits on hard woody stems. The skin is crack-proof. Its table qualities are excellent; the flesh, when fully ripe, being tender and melting, not hard as one might conclude from the solidity of the uncut fruit. The color of the fruit, when fully ripe, is a rich bright red, but before reaching this stage it undergoes several interesting changes. First it is light green, then an attractive waxy white, then lemon, changing to red. One of the most attractive and handsomest varieties grown, and well adapted for home use and market, and on account of its solidity and long-keeping

qualities, it is especially recommended for shipping. It can be shipped in barrels, like apples, if picked in the early stage of ripening, and will keep from one to four weeks if stored in a cool place.

Sold this season in packets only. Price, per pkt. of fifty seeds, 15 cts.; two pkts for 25 cts.; ten pkts. for \$1.00.

Livingston's New Cucumber, THE EMERALD.

Livingston's "Emerald" Cucumber is the result of several years practical and scientific work, to produce a cucumber which would meet more fully the needs and demands of our people than any cucumber now in cultivation. In this variety the introducers claim that they have succeeded in producing the best general purpose cucumber grown. Livingston's "Emerald" possesses that rich dark green color which has long been sought for in cucumbers but never before obtained. It is strictly an ever green, retaining its color until fully ripe. On sight its distinct dark green and spineless skin attracts the attention and admiration of every one interested. Its fruit sets early, and its vigorous vines abound in long, straight, handsome fruits of most desirable qualities. The flesh being peculiarly crisp and tender, and the flavor delicate, highly recommend it as a slicer. The young fruit being dark green, straight and tender, makes an excellent pickle, and when ripe none excel it for making sweet pickles.



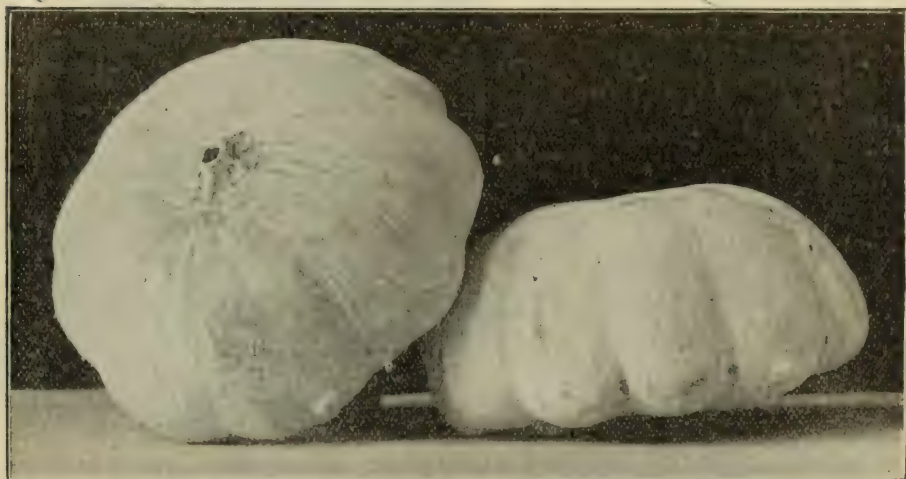
For forcing. For those who grow under glass, or for long distance shipping, it will prove a boon, on account of holding its deep green color so much longer than any of the Yellow or White Spineless; besides, its size and uniformity will suit such growers better than many of the kinds usually recommended for this purpose by seedsmen in general.

The skin—always a handsome green of the darkest shade when grown under glass is not excelled for beauty of color and form, even by the best English frame varieties. It is almost entirely free from "warts and spines"; so much so that it may be called spineless. As an all purpose table or market variety, whether for gardeners' or farmers' use, it cannot be surpassed. Sold this season only in packets. Price, per pkt. 15 cts.; two for 25 cts.; ten for 1.00.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.

The Earliest White Bush Squash in Cultivation.

Ten Days Earlier than any other Sort.



This new variety originated in Hanover county, Va., and has been controlled by two or three of our most prominent truckers, who have guarded it carefully for several years, refusing to let it out, as it was such a valuable production for them that they did not desire it generally disseminated. We have, after considerable effort, succeeded in securing a stock of this squash, and have pleasure in offering it to our customers this year. The great merits of this splendid new variety are its extreme earliness and great productiveness. It is at least **ten days earlier than any other variety known**. The vines commence to set fruit when only four or six leaves are on them, and continue to bear in the greatest abundance from early summer until frost. Some idea of its productiveness may be formed when we state that from an ordinary crop as many as 3,600 marketable squashes have been picked from one thousand vines in one week. The shape of this squash is very much the same as that of the Early White Bush, except that the scallops or ridges are not quite as decided, the fruit being more evenly rounded on the edge. The color is a creamy white. The vines are of very vigorous growth, attaining a height of about two feet, and of true bush form, no running ones being found in them. We unhesitatingly recommend this variety to our truckers and market gardeners, as the most valuable introduction in squashes that has been made in recent years, and one that is bound to pay them big profits. Price, 15 cts. per pkt.; 30 cts. per oz.; \$1.00 per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$3.00 per lb.

Wood's Everbearing Squash.

The great value of this new squash is in its enormous productiveness and continuous bearing qualities. Planted early in the season it will continue bearing all summer. In shape it is like the Early White Bush. Color, white, but some few of the squashes will have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines ten or fifteen feet long. It is best to pick the fruit as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yielding qualities until the end of the summer. It makes an excellent table squash, and is also very valuable to grow for feeding to cattle and pigs. Price, 10 cts. per pkt.; 15 cts. per oz.; 30 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.00 per lb.

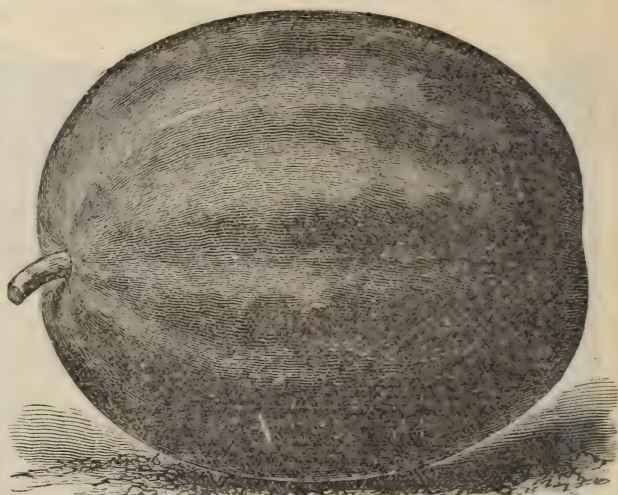
TWO EGYPTIAN COTTONS.

We call the special attention of our cotton growers to our new introductions in cotton—the Met Afifi and Abbasi Cottons—two varieties imported by us direct from Egypt, the land of fine cotton. We recommend their extensive trial, believing that they will grow a product superior to the varieties now in cultivation throughout the South. See Field Seeds for description.

The Blue Gem Watermelon.

The Famous and Profitable New Shipping Melon.

This new watermelon is creating a great sensation in Southwest Georgia, in the section in which it originated. So much so that ninety-nine acres out of one hundred in that immediate section are grown in it, and the results are highly profitable and satisfactory, as is evidenced by the testimonials given below. This splendid new melon is evidently a cross between the Jones and Kolb Gem, averaging a little larger than the Kolb Gem, and taking after the Jones in this respect. It is of a dark bluish green color, and at a glance would be termed a solid-colored dark green melon. It is of a very uniform size and shape, crimson flesh, and a much better table melon and of larger size than the Kolb Gem, and shows up much better in the bulk, being of a more uniform color and shape.



The testimonials below show that the Blue Gem has distanced all competitors, and is far in the lead as a market and shipping melon, and the grower who wants the most profitable variety will not fail to plant the Blue Gem. Price, per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5 lb. lots and over, 50 cts. per lb.

DOUGHERTY CO., GA., Oct. 5, 1895.—The Blue Gem is the favorite melon in this section for long distance shipment. I have grown many varieties during the past eight years, and think this melon is superior as a shipper to any that I have ever grown. It is also a very slightly melon, and a very fine eating melon. Probably 99 acres out of 100 were planted in the Blue Gem in this section the past season.

Your truly,

F. F. PUTNEY.

DOUGHERTY CO., GA., Oct. 13, 1895.—Your letter of enquiry about the favorite melon with our growers in this section for long distanced shipments received. The "Blue Gem" is by far the favorite. It is a strong, vigorous grower, good size and early, its dark bluish color makes it show up nicely in a car, and it does not show bruises near so quick as light colored melons. I ship yearly from 100 to 125 cars.

Very resp't,

W. H. NEWSON.

Office of NELSON & VICK, The Largest Fruit and Melon Dealers in Georgia, Oct. 22, 1895.—Yours of 2nd to hand. Every one here have gone crazy on the "Blue Gem" melon. It is a very fine melon, and ships well, about as well as the Kolb Gem, and we can make a great many more to the acre of the "Blue Gem."

Yours truly,

J. H. NELSON & Co.

Duke Jones Watermelon.

This is a new melon of Southern origin, of which the originator says: "I can safely say that none finer grows. It is extra early, extra large, very prolific and of finest flavor." Extracts from letters from experienced melon growers who grew this variety the past season are as follows:

A leading Florida grower says: "The Duke Jones Watermelon surpassed anything in the way of watermelons that I have ever raised. I had, I suppose, at least 1,000 that weighed from 40 to 75 pounds each."

Another Florida grower writes: "I planted the Duke Jones and Georgia Rattlesnake on the same day. I shipped the Duke Jones ten days before the Georgia Rattlesnakes were ready for shipment. I prize it very much for its early maturity and good qualities for shipping."

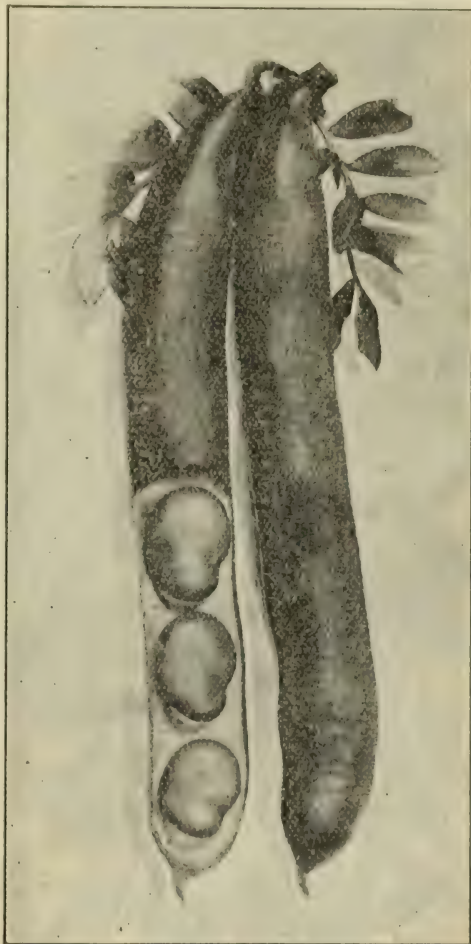
A large commission house of Cleveland, Ohio, which handled several cars of the Duke Jones last season, writes: "The Duke Jones Watermelon is the finest variety of melons we have ever handled, making the best appearance and the best eating melon."

We strongly recommend this variety for a splendid early melon, suitable for shipping, the home market or private use. Price, per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S BACON BEANS.

Earlier than any Snap or Shell Bean grown.

This splendid vegetable will become exceedingly popular when its valuable qualities become known. It is used as a shelled bean, boiled with bacon, and makes a most delicious and excellent table vegetable. It comes in much earlier than snap beans or any other shelled bean grown, and on this account is particularly desirable. It is very hardy, and will endure cold weather; hence can be planted early in the spring. In the extreme Southern States it would be well to plant during November, December, and January, and if the weather becomes very cold, protect with litter of some kind. The best time for general planting is February and March. They should not be planted late, or the blossoms are apt to drop off during hot weather. Plant in rows two and a half to three feet apart and four or five inches between the beans, two to three inches deep. If the ground is light, tread the ground over them to make it solid. It is well to soak the seed a few hours before planting. Earthing up the young plants is advisable, as it affords some protection during cold, windy weather. Good, strong soil is the best for them, though any kind of well-enriched soil will do. When they have grown two or three feet high it is best to protect them from being blown down during strong winds by running some coarse twine on each side of the rows. They are ready for gathering when three-fourths grown, and can be used up to the time they are fully matured. Can also be used as dry beans. We strongly recommend these bacon beans to all our friends, as they will find them a splendid vegetable dish, and coming in earlier than any other beans in cultivation. Price, 10 cts. per pkt.; 25 cts. per pint; 40 cts. per qt.; \$2.50 per peck.



New Dirigo Beet.

A very early variety, which originated in Maine, from which it takes its name, "Dirigo," meaning "I direct," and being the motto of the State of Maine.

It is very valuable on account of its earliness, being ready for market earlier than any other sort in cultivation. It has a small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The color of the flesh is uniform dark crimson, with beautifully marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet, without the objectionable flavor of other extra early varieties. It is flattish round in shape, like an orange, and has a small tap root. It will be found very uniform in growth, making it a most desirable and attractive market and table variety. Per pkt, 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

A GREAT DELICACY.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea undoubtedly makes the most delicious vegetable dish of anything in the Pea line. There is no other variety that begins to approach it in delicacy of flavor, or its desirability as a dish for the table. Price, 15 cts. per pkt.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 50.

GIANT WHITE ABUNDANCE OATS.

Introduced by us for the First Time
Last Season. Has Proved the
Most Valuable Introduction
in Oats ever Offered
to our Farmers.

We sold this splendid new Oat very largely the past season all over the United States, and received the most flattering reports of the results from its growth. Extracts from a few of the letters received are as follows:

A large farmer in New York State writes: "We hope to get four hundred bushels of the Giant White Abundance Oats from four acres of land, and we consider them a most valuable acquisition—first, because of their large yielding qualities; second, because of their evident adaptability to this section; and, third, because they appear to be almost entirely free from smut, while all other varieties are seriously afflicted with this malady."

Another letter from a large farmer in Virginia says: "The oats White Abundance, beggar description. The heaviest grain I have ever seen."

A North Carolina farmer writes: "My Giant White Abundance Oats I ordered from you last spring are the finest I ever saw. I wished I had gotten ten bushels instead of one."

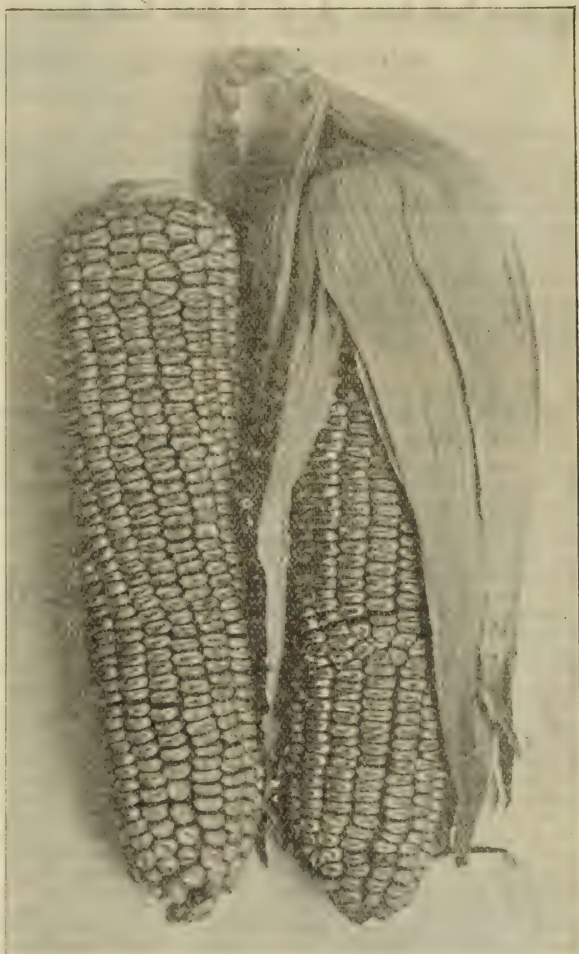
We secured at considerable expense the original stock of this Oat from England, where it created a sensation on account of its enormous yielding qualities. The grain is very large and heavy, full of meat, with a thin skin, and weighs about forty-five pounds to the measured bushel. It is a wonderfully large cropper, and, in contrast with the ordinary spring oat, makes a growth that is simply amazing, usually growing to almost double the size of other sorts. The straw is strong and stands up well, being able, by its robustness, to resist adverse weather to a greater extent than other varieties. We strongly advise the most extensive sowing of this valuable oat, as its use will result in very largely increased yield in the crop of spring oats all through this section. Price, per pkt., 10 cts.; per pound, postage paid, 20 cts.; per peck, 50 cts.; bushel of 32 pounds, \$1.50; in lots of 10 bushels and over, \$1.35 per bushel. Prices include bags. These oats are sold at the legal weight of 32 pounds to the bushel, although they weigh about forty-five pounds to the bushel by measure.



ABUNDANCE

Improved White Snowflake Corn.

This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep grained, producing two large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about one hundred days. It grows about eight feet in height; ear sets four to five feet from the ground. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for repanting. Will make good corn on poor land where other sorts with large stalks would fail. Our market garden customers will find this a particularly valuable field sort for their use. Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; per qt. 20 cts.; per peck, 50 cts.; per bushel, \$1.60.



Improved White Snowflake Corn.

New Zigzag Evergreen Sweet Corn.

This new variety is one of the sweetest and best late sweet corns in cultivation. The ears resemble Stowell's Evergreen in size and shape, except that the kernels are placed in regularly or zigzag upon the cob. This is always an indication of great sweetness in any variety of sugar corn. Our customers who relish a delicious flavored red roasting ear should unhesitatingly plant a portion of their crop in this variety. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

GLASS MELON.

An old-fashioned variety of the melon family, which makes excellent preserves and is fine for pickling. Glass Melons were well known many years ago, but for some reason the seeds became very scarce, and it was with great difficulty we were able to procure stock seed again. The fruits when matured are about the size and shape of an orange, and the color of the rind light lemon yellow, but for preserving and pickling they should be used in a partially green state. Can be put up either whole or sliced, the rind being removed and the seeds taken out through one end. When preserved they become perfectly transparent, and are of delicious flavor. The vines are extremely prolific, and as the fruits are very salable on the market it is a very profitable crop. Plant and cultivate same as for cantaloupe. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

WOOD'S HIGH GRADE VEGETABLE SEEDS

WITH CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

IN making up our Catalogue for 1897 we have endeavored to strike out all old and undesirable varieties, leaving only the **VERY BEST**. The cultural directions given are for the vicinity of Richmond and other places of similar climate. For points further South or North, and situations of greater altitude, allowance in time of sowing must be made.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—All seeds from this catalogue offered in packets, ounces and one-quarter pounds will be *mailed free*; but in quantities of one-half pound and upward, of one variety, postage, at the rate of 8 cents per pound, must be added to the catalogue prices. To Peas, Beans and Corn add at the rate of 15 cents per quart, and to Onion Sets 10 cents per quart.

Extra order sheets will be mailed free to customers requesting them.

ARTICHOKE.

(GERMAN, *Artischoke*.)

Large Globe. Culture.—Sow the seed of the Globe in April, in rows fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out to four inches apart. Transplant the following spring to rows three feet apart, and two feet between the plants, where they will remain in bearing for years. Protect in winter by a covering of litter or coarse manure. Produces large globular heads, with thick succulent scales. Boil till tender, and serve with butter and salt. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—This must not be confounded with the Globe, as it is entirely distinct. The Jerusalem is grown entirely for its tubers, and is cultivated like potatoes. Hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen, until the plant begins to grow again. This saves the labor and expense of harvesting and storing, and will be found very economical. They are excellent for feeding to cattle and sheep, and prove a very profitable food.

ARTICHOKE PREVENT DISEASE IN SWINE.—Mr. E. F. Brockway, a prominent stock raiser, says on this point. "Since I have been raising Artichokes I have been surrounded by herds of cholera hogs, and mine still keep healthy. With abundance of Artichokes I feel that I can almost defy cholera. Had I raised them years ago it would have saved me buying many thousands of bushels of corn."

Mr. J. D. Washington, of Missouri, writes: "I can safely say that Artichokes are the cheapest hog food I ever saw, and a good preventive of hog cholera. I have had no sick hogs since I raised Artichokes. I have raised from 600 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Hogs will keep fat on them all winter."

Mr. A. C. Williams, a very prominent breeder of Poland Chinas in Iowa, says: "Forty head of hogs and pigs may be kept without other food on an acre of Artichokes from the time frost is out of the ground until they grow again, and from October 1st until the ground freezes again. They produce more hog food to the acre than any other crop I am acquainted with, and the hogs will harvest the crop themselves. They also produce an immense quantity of tops,

of which cattle, horses and mules are very fond, and which make excellent food when properly cured."

Plant in rows four feet apart, cropping the tubers fifteen inches apart in the rows. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per quart extra.

ASPARAGUS.

(GERMAN, *Spargel*.)

One of our most popular and healthy vegetables, and should be in every garden. A bed once established will, with proper care, last for twenty years. It is a profitable crop for market gardeners, both for near-by markets and for shipping to Northern cities.

Culture.—Sow seed thinly during March and April one inch deep, in rows fifteen inches apart; thin out the plants in the row to four inches apart, and keep clean. The following spring or fall they may be transplanted, but it is best to leave them in the row until two years old before transplanting. To prepare permanent beds for Asparagus, dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and twelve to fifteen inches deep; put in the bottom well-rotted manure, which dig in and mix with the soil; then set the plants twelve or fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots and cover with six inches of soil and manure, and keep clean. On the approach of winter, cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt; bone is likewise very beneficial. The second spring, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the Asparagus as it grows, when it can be cut for use. If the soil is a stiff clay, add plenty of sand or sifted coal ashes. When more than one bed is desired, make them five feet apart, or a less space if green Asparagus is wanted. Care should be used not to cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plant. After cutting is over, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or fertilizer, mixing same in with the soil. Mapes' Potato Manure or Wood's Ground Animal Bone will give excellent results on Asparagus. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill; one hundred roots will set 80 to 100 feet in the row.

We pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce, and quarter-pound rates.

Palmetto. This splendid Southern variety grows to an immense size, and being earlier than other varieties, is a favorite for shipping. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Conover's Colossal.—This old standard variety has been grown for many years, both for home use and market. The shoots are large and of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Columbian Mammoth White. It is claimed that this variety will produce 75 per cent. of



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

white Asparagus from seed, and does not require to be earthed up to blanch. A vigorous grower, and should become very popular. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

500 roots sold at 1,000 rates.

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.50 per 1,000.

Palmetto. Two-year-old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth. One-year-old roots, \$1.00 per 100. Two-year-old roots, \$1.50 per 100.

Fruit Tree Catalogue.

Customers desiring to purchase Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberry Canes, Strawberry Plants, Shade or Ornamental Trees, are requested to send for our special Descriptive Nursery Catalogue. Mailed free on application.

BEANS OR SNAPS.

(GERMAN, *Bush-Bohne.*)

One of the best and most popular garden vegetables grown. To have a regular succession throughout the summer, plant every two weeks from beginning of April till middle of August. Snap beans planted in August, and farther South as late as September 20th, have proved a very profitable crop in the past few years. Planted at this time, they come in when cool weather commences, making a very desirable addition to the list of fall vegetables, and proving very salable and profitable on our home markets, as well as for shipping to Northern markets. These vegetables, grown at this time, reach our Northern markets after frost has destroyed the outdoor and tender vegetables there, and usually bring very profitable and satisfactory returns.

Culture.—All varieties are tender, and should not be planted until April in this section. Plant in rows two and a half feet apart, two inches deep, and three inches between the beans. If to be cultivated by hand, the rows may be eighteen inches apart. Cultivate only when the vines are dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust. Up to the time of blossoming they should be cultivated, but not after, as it may interfere with their setting. To prevent bean rust, spray with Bordeaux Mixture as soon as the plant appears above ground, and repeat the application every week. A quart will plant 100 feet of drill; one and a half bushels will plant an acre.

Add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per qt., extra for postage if to be sent by mail. Packets mailed free.

Green Podd'd Varieties.

Bushel prices on application.

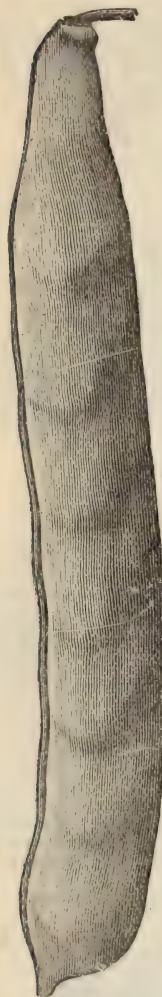
Wood's Earliest Red Valentine. A great improvement over the Red Speckled Valentine, for while retaining all the best qualities of that sort, it is earlier and more productive. It is a cut-short, round-podd'd, green sort, of fine quality and flavor. This is a market gardeners' favorite, as it combines earliness and productivity. It is likewise one of the best family sorts. Per pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bush, \$3.

Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. Until the introduction of our Wood's Earliest Hardest, this and the Early Yellow Six Weeks stood ahead of all other sorts in earliness and hardiness. They will stand a slight frost, and on this account are preferred for early planting; also an excellent variety for pickling, for which purpose they should be planted about the middle of August. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.75.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Matures at same time as the Mohawk, and is similar in growth, differing only in the color of seed. Do not get this sort confused with the Wax Beans on account of the name, as it is a green podded variety. They are excellent for table, and are highly prized for growing for market on account of earliness. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.75.



Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.



*Wood's Earliest
Hardest Bean.*

Wood's Earliest Hardest. This is the hardest variety we have ever grown. It will stand a light frost without injury, hence can be planted earlier than any other kind. It is a flat-podded sort, resembling the Mohawk; is very prolific, and desirable both for early market or family; also for late planting to make snaps or to make white beans to dry in the winter. Truckers and market gardeners will find this a great acquisition for planting for earliest market. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Best of All. A splendid sort, bearing long, fleshy pods of the finest flavor, very succulent, and entirely stringless when young. They are early and yield abundantly. Although of recent introduction, all who have tried them agree that they deserve the name of "Best of All." Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bush, \$1.25.

Early Red Speckled Valentine. An old standard sort, which for years was largely grown for market and shipping. Of excellent quality, and a good yielder. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush, \$2.75.

White Valentine. Similar in habit to the preceding variety. The bean, when ripe, is pure white, which gives it an additional value for drying for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bush \$3.00.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1. Largely grown for shipment to Northern markets during September and early October. This sort is also grown on a large scale for pickling, especially in the fall. The flesh is thick and tender; an abundant bearer. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bush, \$3.00.

Wax Podded Varieties.

Bushel prices on application.

Davis Kidney Wax. This is undoubtedly the greatest wax bean ever offered, being absolutely rust proof; so productive that the vines appear to be one mass of pods, and on maturity of the snaps the field from a distance shows more yellow in color from the pods than it does green from the leaves. It holds its pods well up from the ground, standing considerably higher than the Golden Wax. The snaps always mature plump, full and solid, and are of extra fine flavor, and more snaps can be grown to the acre of this variety than of any other wax sort in cultivation. It is fully as early to mature as the Golden Wax. For canners it is particularly valuable, the seed being pure white, with no eye, and of true kidney shape. These qualities, with its productiveness and fine appearance, make it *par excellence* the sort for both canners and truckers. In a comparative test with other varieties of wax beans, the Davis Kidney Wax yielded one third more merchantable pods in the same length of row than any other sort. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Thorburn Valentine Wax. This is a wax variety of the Extra Early Valentine Bean. It is, without any exception, the *earliest wax bean in cultivation*. Beans planted on June 18th produced pods four inches long by July 25th, and on August 21st half a crop could be picked. The seed is identical in appearance with the green podded Red Speckled Valentine. It also closely resembles this variety in its round pod, strong stalk and abundant foliage. In addition to abundant productiveness, earliness and freedom from rust, its remarkable keeping qualities commend it to the notice of all who desire a superior snap for market. Private gardeners who object to the ordinary wax bean will find in the Thorburn Valentine Wax an exceptionally delicious table bean, combining, as it does, the delicious flavor of the green snap with the desirable quality of having so little string that it may really be termed stringless. Per pkt 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Challenge Black Wax. This is claimed by some to be the earliest of all the wax beans. The pods are large, and ripen very uniformly. Should be-

come a popular sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush, \$3.25.

Extra Early Refugee Wax. This sort resembles the Refugee, or 1000 to 1, except that it has a bright yellow pod. It is one of the earliest, and produces immensely. Should be one of our most popular sorts, both for home use and shipping. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bush \$3.75.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. A very early wax sort, coming in soon after the Mohawk and Yellow Six Weeks. The vines are strong and robust, and stand upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush \$3.25.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. As its name indicates, this sort grows to a very large size, being the largest of the wax beans. The pods are thick, solid, meaty and succulent, entirely stringless, tender and delicious. They are of a rich golden color and very prolific. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.



Davis Kidney Wax Bean.

For each \$1.00 remitted for seeds at packet and ounce rates, you can select \$1.25 worth.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. One of the most popular and productive varieties of the early wax sorts. The pods are long, of excellent flavor; is a great favorite for shipping, likewise for the home market and family garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bush \$3.25.

Golden Eye Wax. This is undoubtedly one of the best and most profitable sorts for the market gardener, being early and enormously productive. The vines grow one-and-a-half to two feet high, are strong and branching, holding the pods well off the ground. The vines and foliage are healthy, while the pods, which are very uniform in size, are free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bush, \$3.25.

Dwarf Golden Wax. An old standard variety, and one of the best and most popular of the wax sorts. It is very early, beans entirely string-

less pods, very brittle, of rich flavor. It has the further merit of being one of the best beans grown for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bush, \$3.00.

Dwarf German, or Black Wax. This fine old sort has lost none of its popularity in the many years it has been in cultivation. The vine is strong and healthy, of medium size, and yields abundantly. Entirely stringless. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush, \$3.25.

Crystal White or Cabbage Wax. A distinct variety, with waxy, transparent pods. Stringless, succulent, crisp, tender, and of the richest flavor. The pods are slow to harden, and are fine for canning or pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush, \$3.25.

Soja Beans. See *Agricultural Seeds.*

Prolific Tree Beans. See *Agricultural Seeds.*

Navy Beans. See *Agricultural Seeds.*

LIMA BEANS.

Dwarf or Bush Limas.

We were the first seedsmen who grew this class of beans. Before their introduction many were deterred from growing the Limas on account of the difficulty of procuring poles. But since the introduction of the Bush Lima this is obviated, and they can be grown as easily as the Snap Bean.

Wood's Bacon Beans. For full description of this splendid new Bean, see page 11. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.

Wood's, or Henderson's Bush Lima. This variety, which we originated, has enjoyed a popularity unequalled by any introduction of recent years. It is the first Bush Lima Bean ever sold, and is to-day the most reliable of its class. They are two weeks earlier than the Large Lima, and are wonderfully productive, averag-



Wood's, or Henderson's Bush Lima.

are well filled with beans, which are equally as large as the Large Pole Lima, and retain their luscious flavor. Plant in rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches to two feet apart in the row. Per pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.50; bush, \$5.50.

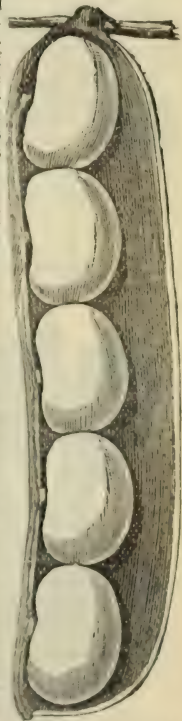
Pole Limas.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima. This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Lima Beans. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any variety now offered. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality for using either in the green or dry state. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing until frost. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima. A variety of superior merit, distinct from the other Lima Beans. It is larger than the Small Lima or Butter Bean, fully as early, yields more, and is better in flavor. The best sort for market or family use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.65.

Small Lima, Sieva, or Butter Bean. A well-known early variety of shell bean. Earlier and harder than the Large Lima, and more productive; known in some sections as the Sewee, or Carolina. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50.

Large White Lima. An old favorite, and well liked wherever grown. They are not equal to Ford's Mammoth; are a little later than the Small Lima, but surpass that variety in size, tenderness and flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.65.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima.

ing about sixty pods to each bush. The bushes are of hardy growth, compact, and very profligate, and continue in bearing till frost. Plant about the first of May in rows two-and-a-half feet apart, and twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bush \$1.25.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the extra large size should commend it to every gardener. The bushes grow about twenty inches high, and

Pole or Corn-Field Beans.

(GERMAN, *Stangen Bohnen*.)

Culture.—The running beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, and should not be planted before May. In planting, set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill.

Old Homestead, or Improved Kentucky Wonder. This is the earliest of all the green podded pole beans. It is enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender, and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.65.

Improved Southern Prolific. By careful selection from the old Southern Prolific, we have gotten this sort back to its original excellence, and can recommend it as equal to the original Southern Prolific. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65.

Southern Prolific. This is probably the most popular variety of pole bean grown in the South. It is a snap bean, and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are tender, brittle, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Cutshort, or Cornfield. An old and popular sort, largely grown in cornfields, the stalks supporting the vines instead of using poles. Yields large crops of splendid, tender pods. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. The best of the tall wax beans. The pods are borne in clusters, are broad, thick, very fleshy, and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. Can be used either as a snap bean or shelled for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.65.

Fat Horse, or Southern Crease Back. This is a fine Southern pole variety, which forms a crease along the back—hence its name. The pods are round and well filled; very prolific, and makes a fine snap bean. One of the best corn-field beans grown, and an excellent shell bean for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.

Scarlet Runners. This is usually grown as an ornamental climber on account of its bright red flower. When young the beans are tender, and make an excellent dish. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50.



Fat Horse, or Southern Crease Back Bean.

BEETS.

(GERMAN, *Runkel Rube*.)

Market gardeners requiring large quantities are requested to write for special prices.

Beets thrive best in a rather light, mellow and deeply-worked soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure. For early use, sow in drills fifteen inches apart, and one inch deep, and when large enough, thin out to six inches apart in the row. They may also be sown under glass and transplanted. When sowing for late crop, the seed should be soaked several hours before sowing. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 10 pounds are required for one acre.

Dirigo. For description of this valuable new early beet, see page 11. Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. \$1.00.

Columbia, or Excelsior. A splendid new introduction, especially valuable for truckers. It possesses the smooth skin and earliness of the Egyptian, but is of a rounder shape, much more showy and desirable as a market sort. The flesh is blood red, of rich, tender quality, does not become coarse and stringy, and it is earlier than the Eclipse. The foliage is small and of a rich bronze color, and it can be grown closer together than other varieties. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Egyptian. An old standard sort, both for the market gardener and family table. Very popular in all sections. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots, resembling in shape a flat turnip. Matures about ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. This excellent early beet is recommended as one of the best grown, either for market or private use. It grows to a nice size, has small top, handsome and uniform in shape, deep red color, and very tender and sweet. Per pkt. 5 cents; oz. 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cents; lb. 40 cents.

Improved Early Blood Turnip. An improved strain of this well-known standard sort. The flesh is of a deep red color, a good keeper and an universal favorite. A first-rate market variety, and excellent for family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Excelsior, or Columbia Beet.

Eclipse. This is a favorite with market gardeners. Perfectly smooth and globular, of a deep red color, has a very small top, flesh of fine texture, and very sweet. Its heavy yielding and other good qualities make it a most desirable family and market gardeners' sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. Special prices quoted on large quantities.



Bastian's Extra Early Turnip. This is one of our most highly esteemed varieties, as well for the table as for market. The flesh is tender and of excellent flavor. Grows to a large size, turnip-shaped, and of a bright red color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar. An excellent variety, of fine flavor, tender and juicy. The flesh boils light color. When sown late it makes a splendid winter beet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Improved Long Blood. Largely grown for winter use, for which purpose it is very desirable. The roots are long, of a dark red color, and is a splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

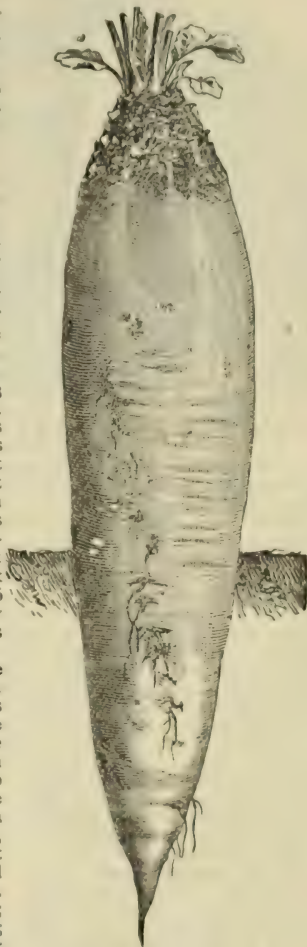
MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

Write for special prices on large quantities.

We strongly recommend Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding cattle, sheep and swine. They make an enormous yield of nutritious and fattening food, containing 4 to 5 per cent. of sugar;

and besides increasing the yield and quality of the milk, the health of the animals is greatly improved. The roots should be taken up before frost. When first harvested they are somewhat acid, but if kept awhile become palatable to all kinds of stock. To preserve for winter use pack away in the barn or put into a pile five or six feet high on a dry sloping situation, and cover lightly with pine tags or straw, and throw a light sprinkling of earth on it to keep from blowing off. When freezing weather comes on, throw on four or six inches more of earth. This gradual covering prevents heating. Sow during April, May or June, at the rate of six lbs. to the acre, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and when the plants are three inches high thin or cut out to eight inches apart in the row. As this is a hard-shelled seed, it is best to soak the seed 36 hours and sow when ground is moist.

Mammoth Prize Norbiton Giant. This sort grows to an immense size, single roots often weighing 20 to 25 pounds. The roots are of a dark red color, of excellent quality, and very nutritious. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 25c. per lb.



Mammoth Prize Norbiton Giant.

YeMow or Orange Globe. As this sort grows almost entirely above ground, it is especially adapted to shallow soils, and is also, on this account, easily pulled. The roots are beautiful and symmetrical in shape, of large size, and are splendid keepers. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

ROCKBRIDGE CO., VA., Jan. 4, 1896.—I thank you for your catalogue, which I always examine with interest and pleasure. It has every feature of a satisfactory document, especially when considered in connection with your upright and reasonable ways of doing business.

W. H. RUFFNER.

POWHATAN CO., VA., March 26, 1896.—I raised your All Seasons and Wood's Extra Early Cabbage last year; the best I ever used.

Mrs. A. W. BROWN.

Wood's Grass Seed Mixtures make the largest possible yields of hay or pasturage.

Golden Tankard.

This sort is specially recommended on account of its milk-producing qualities, many dairymen preferring it to any other sort. It is of a rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of fine shaped roots. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Silesian, or Sugar.

The most popular of the sugar beets, and highly prized on account of the large percentage of sugar it contains. It is very productive and an excellent keeper. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.

*Silesian, or Sugar Beet.***BROCCOLI.**(GERMAN, *Spargelkohl*.)

Woods Spring Broccoli. We call special attention to this new introduction, believing that we have a variety that will prove of the greatest value to our gardeners and truckers—a variety that will do well in the South, provided our directions for its culture are followed. See page 7 for full description and information. Price, per pkt. 15c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

White Cape. An excellent fall heading variety. Sow in May or June, and give same cultivation as for late cabbage. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.(GERMAN, *Rosenkohl*.)

A tender and delicious vegetable of better flavor than Cabbage, Kale, or Turnip Salad. The stalk is crowned with savoy leaves, and small green cabbage-like heads are produced all up the stems in great numbers. They are best after they have been touched with frost. Cultivate as for late cabbage. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Perfection. A very fine variety, bearing handsome round sprouts of best quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

WOOD'S THOROUGHbred CABBAGE.

Wood's Cabbage Seeds are grown from the best strains obtainable, by the most careful growers in the sections of this country where experience has proved that cabbage reaches its most successful development. We sell annually thousands of pounds of our cabbage seed, supplying the largest truckers in the South, who pronounce Wood's SEEDS unequalled in the fine strains of cabbage produced.

Culture.—To grow cabbage with the greatest degree of success the soil must be rich and the plants thoroughly cultivated. To make plants for setting out in November, sow the early sorts in the open ground in September; or to make early plants for setting out in the spring, sow in gentle hot beds, or cold frames in January or February, giving plenty of air to harden. When large enough transplant to rows two-and-a-half feet apart, setting the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Work frequently and deeply. Do not sow before the end of September in the fall, as they are liable to go to seed if sown too early. Sudden changes in the weather from mild to very cold often causes cabbage to go to seed in the spring and early summer. The variety that has the greatest tendency to do this is the Hender on Early Summer. For late cabbage sow in April, May or June, and transplant in July or August to rows three feet apart and two-and-a-half between the plants. Protect the young plants by dusting over with air-slacked lime or tobacco dust. To kill green worms, apply Slug Shot. One ounce of cabbage seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set one acre.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. This celebrated cabbage is the result of most careful selection. Our aim is to embrace earliness, size, and solidity of head, and we have succeeded to a remarkable degree in producing the ideal market-gardeners' first early cabbage, which is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

*Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.*

Large Early, or Charleston Wakefield. In this sort we have a combination of earliness, uniformity, size, and solidity. It retains many characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield, is a little later in maturing, but attains a much larger size, heads often weighing thirteen and

fourteen pounds. Where size, quality and earliness are desired, this cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort for shipping, the home market, and for family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Wood's Extra Early. This is the earliest cabbage in our list, making larger heads than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. It is ox heart shaped, and a very rapid grower. We specially recommend it to all who wish a first-class extra early cabbage. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Winningstadt. An excellent early variety, especially adapted to sandy soils. A sure header, solid, and of good flavor. Very popular in Virginia and North and South Carolina. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Early York. A popular very early sort; tender and well flavored. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Large Early York. Two weeks later than the preceding variety, but is a larger and more reliable header. Resists cold and heat well. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Oxheart. Grows low on the stump, and heads close and firm. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.



Solid South.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, similar to the Early Summer in shape, but a week earlier, is larger, more uniform, has fewer loose leaves, truer to type, and much slower in shooting to seed in the spring if the seed is sown in the fall. This is a quality which will be particularly appreciated by market gardeners. This variety is of excellent quality and well adapted for the family garden as well as trucking. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, round, firm heads, which stand the heat well. For fall seeding do not sow before September 25th, as if sown too



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

early, it has a tendency to run to seed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Early Drumhead. A popular second early sort, and largely used throughout the South, as it stands the heat remarkably well. The heads are large, hard and solid. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.



Surehead.

Surehead. This is pronounced by thousands of growers one of the surest heading and best main crop cabbages. It is a fine variety to sow for late crop, and one that has given great satisfaction in all parts of the country. Grows very large and solid. Our customers will find that our carefully selected seed is sure to please. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Early Flat Dutch. An old standard variety, which bids fair never to outlive its popularity. The heads are large, uniform in shape and flattened on top. Specially recommended for the South on account of its heat-resisting qualities. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Vandergaw. One of the largest cabbages grown, several heads grown by one of our customers averaged about twenty pounds each. Although growing to such an immense size, they are very tender and free from the strong flavor usually found in large sorts. A very desirable second early sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. There is no better late cabbage offered to the public than this variety. We have in it combined every essential quality necessary to make up a first-class late cabbage. Our tests prove it beyond doubt the finest strain of late cabbage yet introduced. It grows to a large size, and can be relied upon to make good, solid heads. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Flat Dutch. The original strain of this popular sort. The heads are large and solid, and keep well into the winter. Will be found a sure cropper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Large Late Drumhead. This variety resembles the Late Flat Dutch in many respects, but the heads are rounder on top. Heads are extra large and solid, and has a short stem. Excellent for sauerkraut. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

All Seasons. As the name indicates, this is an "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. It is ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large and solid, round, flattened on top, and of the very best quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Green Glazed. Very popular in nearly all sections of the South on account of its heat and drought-resisting qualities. Very hardy, and a sure header. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. An improvement on the old Drumhead Savoy. Has large heads, with finely curled leaves. After they have been touched by frost they are very tender and delicious. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Red Dutch. A large red variety, used almost

exclusively for pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Early Cabbage Plants. Varieties—Wood's Extra Early, Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Early Summer, and Early Flat Dutch. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March and April. Price before April 15th, per 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Price after April 15th, per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50.

We will also furnish the above-named varieties—cold frame plants—for setting out in November at 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Late Cabbage Plants. Varieties—Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Drumhead Savoy and Red Dutch. Ready June, July and August. 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per hundred for postage. No charge for packing.

CARROT. (GERMAN, Mohre.)

Culture.—Carrots do best on a light, well-manured, deeply-worked soil. Sow in drills twelve inches apart, and half an inch deep, and afterwards thin out to three to six inches apart. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and six or eight inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; three or four pounds to one acre.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. A splendid sort for either field or garden culture. In form it is midway between the Improved Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn, and produces large, smooth and symmetrical roots of a deep orange red color. It is one of our most popular sorts, both for market and table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Oxheart or Guerande. A stump-rooted carrot, with very thick neck, often measuring three or four inches in diameter. Its rich orange color, uniformity and great productiveness should make it greatly in demand. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

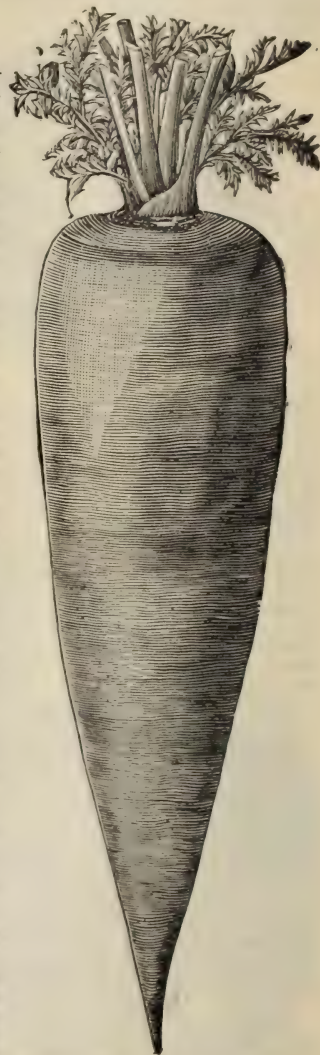
Early Scarlet Horn. This is the best early summer variety for both market and family. Flesh highly colored, fine grained, and of good flavor. The roots being short, it does not require a deep soil. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Half Long Scarlet. An excellent stump-rooted carrot, becoming very popular with gardeners. Later than the Early Scarlet Horn, but grows about double as large. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Half Long Danvers. A half-long pointed carrot of handsome shape and bright orange color. A splendid table sort; very productive, and a favorite with market gardeners. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Improved Long Orange. A splendid main crop carrot, producing long roots of a deep orange color. One of the most popular winter sorts. Good for table, market or stock. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Large White Belgian. The largest and most productive carrot in our list. The roots are thick and long, and of a yellowish white color. Should be grown by all cattle-raisers as they increase the flow of milk, add greatly to the flavor of the butter, and keep the cattle in fine condition. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.

Wood's Packets of Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

These contain more high-grade seeds than any other packets sold, and we pay the postage, delivering packets, ounces and quarter-pounds of seeds free to your post-office at catalogue rates.

To have a beautiful green, velvety lawn, sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed.

CAULIFLOWER. (GERMAN, *Blumenkohl*.)

Culture.—Sow in the open ground in September for transplanting in November, or in gentle hot-beds in January or February, and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water—this is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow end of May or June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as any where in the United States, and would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

California Wonder. For description see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 7. Per pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00.

Wood's Earliest Snowball. After careful tests of all the leading varieties of cauliflower, we unhesitatingly claim that this is the best of all the varieties for Southern planters. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, nearly every plant forming a large, solid, perfect head of fine texture and pure white color. Per pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$2.50.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Next to our Wood's Earliest Snowball, this is the earliest and best. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine

quality. Largely used by gardeners for forcing. Per pkt. 15 cts.; oz. \$2.00.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and, being protected by the foliage, remain long fit for use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Cauliflower Plants. Varieties—Wood's Earliest Snowball and Early Dwarf Erfurt. Ready February and March, and for late planting during July and August. 50c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per 100 for postage.

CELERY. (GERMAN, *Seleri*.)

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April in rows in a bed of fine rich soil, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of the spade. Keep the seed-bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. Transplant in July or August. Celery does best in a moist, mucky soil, or in situations where plenty of water may be had. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of nine to twelve inches, and three or four feet wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in slightly, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, in rows three to four feet apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough, earth up to blanch. The dwarf varieties require shallow trenches. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Pink Plume. In growth this new sort is similar to the well known White Plume, but far surpasses that variety in quality. It is of a beautiful color, which, with its crispness, rich nutty flavor and long keeping qualities, makes it one of the best table celeries grown. It is a self-bleacher, requires but little earthing up, is a remarkably strong, healthy and compact grower, with no tendency to rust. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

White Plume. One of the best varieties for early maturing. It does not require much earthing up, and soon blanches. It is a handsome variety, of good quality, but should be used early, as it does not keep well, and should not be planted for a late winter crop.



*Golden Heart, or
Golden Dwarf.*

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; per lb. \$1.75.

Crawford's Half Dwarf. A great favorite both for the market and family garden. It is of medium size, a vigorous grower, and a fine keeper. When blanched it is yellowish white, making it very ornamental for the table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. Highly esteemed for its fine flavor and beautiful appearance, the heart being golden yellow. Very solid, and one of the best for either home or market use. A splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Large White Solid. The best of the large sorts, and presents a very handsome and showy appearance. The stalks are clear white, solid, crisp, and of fine flavor. The rows of this variety should be four feet apart. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Perfection Heartwell. This is one of the best sellers on the market, as purchasers are attracted by the large size and clear color of the stalks. In size it is intermediate between the Golden Heart and Large White Solid. The stalks are long, thick, and solid, very compact, crisp, and of fine flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Extra Premiums. Remember that you can select 60 cents' worth of seeds at ounce and packet rates for each 50 cents remitted, or \$1.25 worth for each \$1.00 remitted. This applies to seeds at packet and ounce rates only. All seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates are sent postage paid by us.

Ragland's Book on Tobacco—Free. It tells all about growing, curing, housing and marketing this crop, and is a most valuable treatise. We will send it free with orders for Tobacco seed or vegetable and flower seeds amounting to \$1.00 or over, when so requested. Price, 25 cents alone.

Our Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc., are the very best acclimated stock.

Giant Pascal. Careful selection from the Golden Self-Blanching has established in this a distinct variety of decided merit, which has the advantage of being larger and a better keeper. Has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts, and blanches quickly. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.60.

Golden Self-Blanching. The introduction of this variety a few years since marked a new era in celery growing, particularly for the private garden. It requires but little earthing up; grows to a large size, is crisp, solid, and of fine flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Large Smooth Prague Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery. This is grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced, and used with vinegar, make a most excellent salad. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Celery Seed. For flavoring soups, stews, etc. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Celery Plants. Varieties—Large White Solid, Half Dwarf, Golden Heart, Golden Self-Blanching, and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. No charge for packing.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per 100 for postage.



Giant Pascal Celery.

COLLARDS. (GERMAN, *Blatter-kohl*.)

This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it



North Carolina Short Stem.

is used as greens. It is a sure cropper, and yields abundantly. Collards also make an excellent feed for stock of all kinds, and is considered a preventive of cholera in hogs.

North Carolina Short Stem. This splendid variety originated in North Carolina, and is immensely popular wherever known. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Heads up much better if turned down and the lower leaves covered lightly after frost. They must be turned down where they grow for best results. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and we confidently claim that this variety is the best of all collards, and those who plant it will in the future use it to the exclusion of all other sorts. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, which has been in use in the South for years. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75c.

Gardeners and Farm Managers. Parties desiring positions of this kind filled will do well to communicate with us, as we can nearly always put them in communication with suitable experienced men to fill such positions. Men of this class desiring positions are also requested to advise us, stating their age, whether married or single, previous experience, references, etc., so that when an opening turns up likely to suit them we can put them in communication with inquirers. We make no charge for anything we may do in this respect.

CORN==Roasting=Ear Varieties.

(GERMAN, *Welsch Korn*.)

Sweet or sugar corns are so far super or in flavor and tenderness that it is surprising that any one should be satisfied with field corns for the table. Those who have never grown sweet corns should by all means give them a trial, and we believe they will never be without them.

Culture.—Plant Early Adams in well-manured ground last of March or early in April, in hills or drills. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early varieties of sugar corn can be planted during July for late roasting ears. One quart will plant five hundred hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Add fifteen cents per quart, eight cents per pint, for postage if to be sent by mail.

The following four varieties are not sugar corns, but are valuable on account of their earliness:

Extra Early Adams. The earliest white corn in cultivation; valuable on this account for early market. It is tender, has a small stalk and ear, and matures very quickly. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bush. \$2.00; doz. ears, 25 cts.

Early Adams, or Burlington. Similar to the Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Though not a sugar corn, this is one of our most popular early sorts, both for market and the table. It is earlier and harder than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bush. \$2.00; doz. ears, 25 cts.

Gentry Early Market. A large-eared, quick-maturing white corn, which makes good roasting ears to come on after Early Adams. This being such a quick-growing sort, it is desirable for early market. Aside from its worth as a table corn, it possesses merits of high order as a field variety, especially on light soils and thin land. It grows and matures very rapidly, making it valuable to plant early for market or home use, or to plant late, after it is too late to plant other varieties. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bush. \$2.00; doz. ears, 30 cts.

Pennsylvania Rare Ripe, or Long White Flint. Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth, is desirable for second early market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bush. \$2.00; doz. ears, 25 cts.

The following are sugar corns:

Zigzag Evergreen Sugar. For description see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 13. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, 90 cts.

Extra Early Cory. This is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.50.

Early Minnesota. With the exception of the Early Cory, this is the earliest of all sweet corns. Of dwarf habit; ears very sweet and of fair size. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.50.

Black Mexican Sugar. One of the sweetest and best early sugar varieties for this section. Those who have given this a trial are unanimous in their decision that it is an admirable sweet sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.

Crosby's Early. An excellent very early variety, which bears ears of fine size and very sweet. It is a dwarf variety, and requires good rich soil. The grains are thick, sweet, juicy, and of a rich flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.50.

New Nonesuch. A second early corn to follow in succession. The ears are large, sweet and tender, and free from the starchy nature which impairs the quality of many sorts. A strong grower, heavy yielder, and sure to please even

the most critical. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.50.

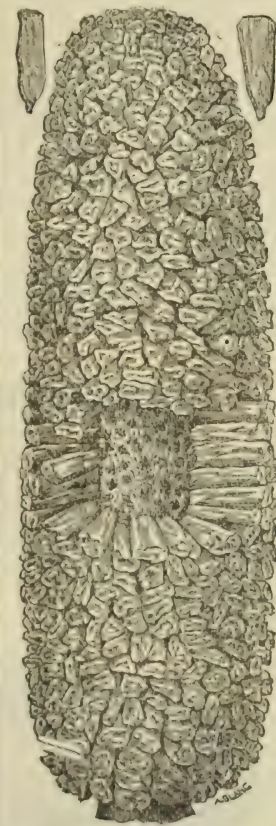
Triumph Sugar. The earliest of the large varieties; very prolific and sweet; intermediate between the preceding variety and Stowell's Evergreen. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.25; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Country Gentle-

man. One of the finest flavored and sweetest of Sugar Corns. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing three or four good ears to the stalk. The cob is very small, giving a great depth to the grains, which are of pearly whiteness. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.50

Egyptian. An excellent late variety, resembling the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. A splendid sort both for table and market, also largely used for canning. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.25; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Stowell's Evergreen. Although a late variety, this is conceded to be the best sugar corn for all purposes. It is



Country Gentleman.

especially recommended as a table sort, for besides being exceptionally tender and sugary, it will remain in a green state longer than any other. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.25; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Gold Coin. This is considered by some the sweetest and best flavored corn ever introduced. Its evergreen qualities are remarkable, the ears keeping young and tender for three weeks after reaching their growth. It is very productive, bearing almost always two or three large-sized ears to the stalk. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.25.

Early Mammoth. Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.25.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bush. \$2.25.

Sweet Fodder Corn. Per peck, 45 cts.; bushel, \$1.10; 10 bushels and over, \$1.00 per bushel.

FIELD CORNS.

For description, prices, etc., see Field Seeds.

POP CORN.

This is peculiarly the boy's crop, and one in which he takes as much interest as his elders. The amusement and pleasant hours passed while sitting round the fireside on a winter's night popping corn leave memories that are always recurred to with delight in after years.

Mapledale Prolific. One of the best and most prolific in our list, the originator having grown one hundred and twenty-one ears on ten stalks, an average of twelve ears to a stalk. It grows about six feet high, and the ears are all of good size. It pops pure white, and is of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; per qt. 25 cts.; ear, 5 cts.; doz. ears, 25 cts.

Silver Lace. This is known by some as the White Pearl. It produces beautiful ears, the grains being pearly white. The ears are good sized and filled out to the end. A good popper and sure to please. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; ear, 5 cts.; doz. ears, 25 cts.

Queen's Golden. This is a large eared and handsome pop corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; ear, 5 cts.; doz. ears, 25 cts.

One pint each of three varieties of Pop Corn for 40 cents.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS.

An excellent salad for winter and spring use. Sow in September in drills nine inches to one foot apart. Tread on the rows to make firm the soil, and it will germinate better. When severe weather comes on, cover lightly with clean straw or leaves. Can be sown early in spring.

Large Seeded. Round-leaved and the best variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS.

(GERMAN, *Kresse*.)

Culture.—Sow the Curled Cress at intervals early in the spring in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Cress requires a rich soil. The Water Cress should be sown along the edge of brooks or small streams, or in wet, mucky land. Only one sowing is necessary, as they reseed and increase very rapidly.

Curled. When used as a small salad, like lettuce, the leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 40c.

Water Cress. One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be grown on every farm on which there is a small stream. Always in demand in the large city markets. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

CUCUMBER. (GERMAN, *Gurke*.)

Culture.—As heat and moisture are necessary to make a good crop of cucumbers, they should be planted in a warm, rich, moist, sandy loam. For very early crop, sow in hot-bed on pieces of sod, grass side down, and they can be readily transplanted; or sow seed in boxes, and transplant early in May; or plant in hills in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to three or four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted for use or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Livingston's Emerald. *For description of this splendid new introduction, see page 8.* Per pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. 25 cts.; 10 pkts. for \$1.00.

New Model. The most beautiful type of early cucumber in cultivation, possessing all the good qualities of the Improved Early White Spine, but is superior in nearly every point. It is earlier by a week or more than any of the standard varieties. The vine is exceedingly hardy and permanent to a remarkable degree: the fruit

is of a deep, clear, green color. We highly recommend it both for the trucker and private gardener. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Siberian. One of the earliest in cultivation, producing cucumbers five inches long fifty-five days after planting. A prolific bearer, and first-class in every particular. Per pkt. 5



New Model Cucumber.

cents; oz. 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cents; lb. 50 cents.

Thorburn's Everbearing. A new, valuable pickling variety. It is of small size, *very early, and enormously productive.* The peculiar merit of this is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit till frost. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Improved Early White Spine.

Early Russian. A hardy, vigorous early cucumber, producing fruits three to four inches long, which make excellent pickles. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Improved Early White Spine. In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Improved Long Green. A standard variety, largely used for pickles; dark green, firm and crisp. The young fruits are the best for sour pickles, and the riper fruits the best for sweet pickles. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable pickling cucumber. Around Chicago, where it originated, it is the principal variety grown, and the large pickle factories prefer it to any other sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Green Prolific. One of the best pickling sorts, making cucumbers of a uniform size, hardly ever too large for pickling, and is enormously productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Giant Pera. A variety growing to a large size. It is very straight and smooth, exceedingly crisp and tender, with small seed cavity and few seeds. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Gherkin, or Burr. A small, oval-shaped, prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

EGG PLANT.

(GERMAN, *Eierpflanze*.)

The Egg Plant should be grown in every Southern garden, it being best adapted to our Southern climate. When properly prepared, it makes a most delicious dish.



New York Improved Purple.

Culture.—In February or March sow in hot-beds, water well, and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with slug shot. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Purple. The best and largest variety in cultivation. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Egg Plants. Ready about May 1st. 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100. *If to be mailed, add for postage 5 cts. per doz.; 20 cts. per 100 extra.*

ENDIVE. (GERMAN, *Endiven*.)

A refreshing salad for fall and winter use, sometimes used as a substitute for lettuce.

Culture.—Sow in August in drills eighteen inches apart, and when large enough, thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled. The best variety for general use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

GARLIC. (GERMAN, *Knoblauch*.)

Culture.—Divide the bulbs into small sets, and plant in March or September, in light, rich soil, in rows twelve inches apart, and six inches between the sets. Cultivate as for onions. When grown, bend over the tops to assist bulbing.

Garlic Sets. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.

HORSE RADISH.

Select a moist situation, and plant pieces of root two or three inches deep (small end downward), and about twelve inches apart. Roots, 25 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

(GERMAN, *Blatter Kohl*.)

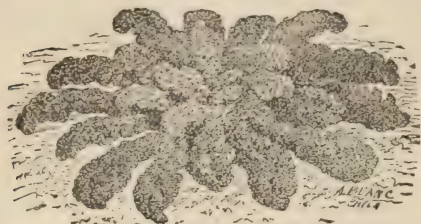
Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drills.

Extra Curled Mosbach. The showy and attractive appearance of this sort makes it very popular among truckers and market gardeners. It is so beautifully curled and crimped that it answers admirably for garnishing. The quality is excellent. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Early Curled Siberian, or Dwarf German Greens. The old standard winter variety, known in some sections as Blue Kale. The leaves are a bright green color, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. Will stand throughout the winter without protection in the latitude of Richmond. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40c. In 5 lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

PITTSYLVANIA CO., VA., July 1, 1896.—I was wonderfully pleased with your seeds, and also with the Moonflower. MRS. C. E. RICE.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. A dwarf spreading variety of excellent quality; leaves of a bright green color, and beautifully curled.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk.

It should be sown in August and September in rows and cultivated. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

Spring or Smooth Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad of good flavor; very hardy, and is largely sown in September for use during the winter and spring months. The best for sowing in the spring. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, at 10 cts. per lb.

KOHL RABI. (GERMAN, *Kohl Rabi*.)

Culture.—For early use sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to eight inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July, and thin out as above. They should be used when the bulb is two to three inches in diameter, as, if allowed to attain their full growth, they become tough and stringy. Prepare for the table exactly like turnips. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

LETTUCE. (GERMAN, *Lattich*.)

Culture.—The quality of lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, and by watering and cultivating well. For early crop, sow under glass in January or February, and transplant early in the spring. For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, and transplant when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill, and produce 2,000 plants.

Wood's Cabbage. No lettuce that we have ever grown equals the Wood's Cabbage, whether required for forcing in frames, or for growing in the open ground. It makes a splendid hard head, of good size, is very hardy, and slow in running to seed; in fact, we have found it necessary to cut the heads to allow the seed stalks to get out. It is a favorite with market gardeners, who have for several years thoroughly tested and proved it to be an ideal sort both for shipping and the table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce.

Big Boston. A sterling variety, adapted either for forcing or open ground planting. It is very similar in shape, color, and general appearance to the Tennisball, but has the advantage of being nearly double the size. It is a little later in maturing, but the solidity and greater size of head make it particularly desirable. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Deacon. A fine forcing lettuce, which makes large, dense heads with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color; crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.



California Cream Butter.

California Cream Butter. In shape this is distinct, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. The color is light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for spring and summer use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Tennisball, or Boston Market. A splendid early lettuce, forming fine, hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular both for home use and market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

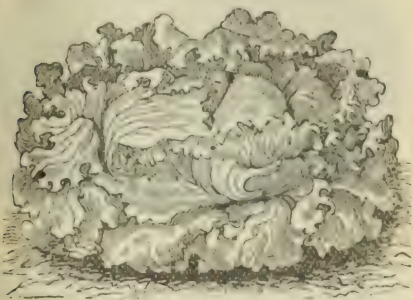
Our Aim

is to supply the best seeds that grow—seeds that are adapted to the South, and that will give the best and most satisfactory results.

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT.

Remember, our prices include postage on packets, ounces and quarter-pounds.

Defiance Summer. One of the tenderest and best flavored sorts. The leaves are of a light green color, remaining tender and crisp for a long time. It grows to a large size, and stands hot weather well. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.



Improved Hanson.

Improved Hanson. One of the best lettuces grown. Makes large, solid, tender heads of fine flavor. In color it is a beautiful green outside and white within. Stands the summer heat well. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Grand Rapids. A splendid sort for forcing under glass, for which purpose it is largely used. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower, not liable to rot, and will remain green and fresh a long time. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Dutch Butterhead. An old favorite, both for the market and private garden. The heads are solid, crisp and tender, and are of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson. This variety does not form a solid head, but a compact mass of large, slightly ruffled and blistered leaves. Earlier than the close heading varieties. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Brown Dutch. One of the best for fall sowing, as it stands cold weather well. Tender and of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

LETTUCE PLANTS.

Varieties—Wood's Cabbage, and Deacon. Ready for shipment March, April, October and November. 25 cts per 100, \$2.00 per 1,000.

If to be mailed, add 15 cts per 100 for postage. 500 plants at 1,000 rates.

LEEK. (GERMAN, Lauch.)

Culture.—Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high, trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows

one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them deep so that the neck will become blanched. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.00.

CANTALOUPE, or MUSK MELON.

(GERMAN, Melone.)

Culture.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil, using well-rotted stable manure. When danger of frost is past, plant ten to twelve seeds about an inch deep in each hill, and when danger of insects is over, thin out to four plants to the hill. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the end of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near cucumbers, squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both be injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of the best quality. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two pounds will plant an acre.

Wood's Perfection. The best melon we have ever grown, whether wanted for shipping, the nearby market or home use. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep, rich green color, turning to a salmon; unusually sweet and luscious. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Extra Early Hanover. The earliest of all cantaloupes, and on this account highly recommended for early market. It is of small size, round and flattened at the ends, ribbed and well netted. The flesh is sweet and of good quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Brooks' Nutmeg. A large nutmeg-shaped melon, largely grown in Eastern Virginia for shipping to Northern markets, where it usually brings the highest prices. The skin is thickly netted, the flesh thick and of a greenish golden color.



Wood's Perfection.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

STAFFORD CO., VA., March 27, 1896.—We are greatly pleased with all seed purchased from you. We find that we get a better quality and larger quantity for our money than anywhere else. Will recommend your seeds whenever we have opportunity. Mrs. E. G. W. KEYS.

Extra Early Hackensack. This sort resembles the Large Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier. Has a roughly-netted skin, and dark thick flesh of excellent flavor; one of the best market sorts. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Osage, or Miller Cream. A splendid melon, equalled in delicacy of flavor only by the Emerald Gem, and surpassed by none. It is of medium size, oval shape, salmon-colored flesh, and very thick meat, a splendid table melon. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.



Extra Early Hackensack.

Emerald Gem. One of the best and most delicious melons in our list. It resembles the Osage, differing only in shape, being flatter on top. The flesh is very thick and of a beautiful salmon color, and ripens to the skin. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

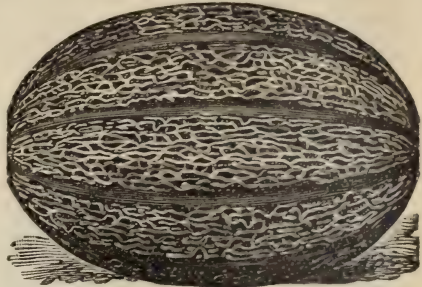
Skillman's Netted Nutmeg. A splendid early and productive melon of a roundish oval form, deep green flesh, and thickly netted. One of our earliest and most delicious sorts. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Champion Market, or Starn's Favorite. A melon resembling the famous Netted Gem, but grows about three times the size. The flesh is thick, of a greenish color, and of a rich, luscious flavor. Its excellent shipping qualities and attractive appearance combine to make it a popular market melon. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Golden Netted Gem. The long-continued popularity of this splendid melon is one of the best proofs of its excellence. It grows remarkably uniform, the melons weighing from one-and-a-half to two pounds each. The flesh is thick, light green in color, and of the finest quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Baltimore, or Acme. During the season this melon is always in demand in the best hotels and restaurants, and finds ready sale. It is oval

shaped, and has very thick, green flesh of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



Baltimore, or Acme.

Large Green Citron. An old standard variety, and a general favorite both for family and market. It is of large size, with rough, netted skin, of a light green color when ripe. The flesh is thick, green, and very sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Jenny Lind. Whether grown for home use or shipping, this is equally desirable, earliness being one of its strong points. It is small, round, well netted, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. One of the largest in our list, and very productive. Thick, juicy, and of the richest flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Pineapple. A first-quality melon of large size, oval shape, well netted, very productive, and a good market variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Bay View. A large melon, often weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds. Oval in shape, of fine flavor, and very popular. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Casaba, or Persian. A large oblong-shaped sort. Has thick green flesh of splendid flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Montreal Market Nutmeg. One of the largest melons grown, often weighing fifteen to eighteen pounds. The flesh is very thick, light green, and of splendid flavor. The fruit is round, flattened at the ends, and closely netted. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Banana. Grown principally on account of its odd shape, but is usually in demand in some of the large markets. Grows about two feet long, has salmon-colored flesh of fair quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Glass Melon. For special description of this variety, see page 13. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

WATERMELON.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant 30 hills; three pounds will plant an acre.

Blue Gem. For description of this splendid new market and shipping melon, see page 10. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Duke Jones. For description of this fine early watermelon, see page 10. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Fordhook Early. This variety is claimed to be the best extra early watermelon known. It grows to a large size for an early melon, and is of excellent quality. The rind is a medium green color, tough, and it makes a good shipper.

The flesh is bright red and very sweet, seeds white. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Girardeau's New Favorite. Resembles the well known Florida Favorite, but is larger. It is early, productive, tender and crisp; has bright red flesh and small white seeds. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is without an equal for home use or near-by market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

The Jones. One of our most profitable shipping sorts, as the size, appearance and fine quality attract purchasers and bring good prices. It often attains a weight of sixty to seventy pounds. The skin is solid green in color, the flesh bright red, and is exceeding sweet, juicy and melting. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; 5 lb. lots and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Dixie. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, and claimed by the introducer to be the finest of all shipping melons. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 5 lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.



Kolb Gem.

Kolb Gem. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lb. lots and over 30c. per lb.

Dark King. A solid, early melon, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds. The rind is thin and tough, and on this account is valuable for shipping. The meat is of a deep, rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Florida's Favorite. This excellent variety is pronounced one of the finest and sweetest melons grown. It ripens very early; has dark skin with light green stripes, and light crimson flesh. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Pride of Georgia. One of the best melons in cultivation, both for market and family use. It is large, oblong oval in shape, dark green rind, meat dark red, firm and solid, very sweet and melting. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light King. (*See Rind.*) One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of a mottled gray color, and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. A popular sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Jackson. This sort is catalogued by some Northern houses as identical with Joe Johnson and Georgia Rattlesnake. This is an error, as they are all distinct varieties, and differ widely.

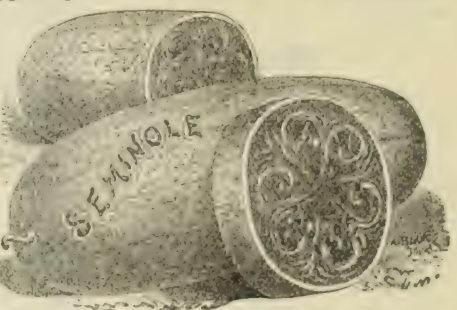
The Jackson is an old favorite, of medium size, light green color, thin rind, sweet, and of the most delicious flavor. For home use the Jackson is unequalled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Joe Johnson. We have by careful selection got this splendid melon back to its original fine quality, and it is now one of the finest grown. The skin is striped dark and light green, flesh bright red, solid, crisp, and sugary. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Flammoth Ironclad. The tough, hard rind, and splendid keeping qualities render it one of our best shipping melons. The flesh is of a beautiful red color and splendid flavor; in color and stripe of rind it resembles the Joe Johnson. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Peerless, or Ice Cream. A good early melon, and very popular. The form is oblong; the flesh solid and sweet. For family use or growers who sell to consumers it is one of the best. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Mountain Sweet. An old and popular melon which has been grown both for table and market for years, and never fails to give satisfaction. It has a thin dark green rind, solid scarlet flesh of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Seminole. Few melons have given more general satisfaction than this. For private use it is conceded by those who have tried it as one of the very best. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy. A favorite shipping variety. Grows to a large size; a vigorous grower and productive. Flesh bright red, skin striped dark and light green. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Boss. Although not extra large, this is remarkably heavy and solid. The rind is tough and will stand shipping long distances. The flesh is deep scarlet and of rich flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Phinney's Early. One of the earliest melons grown, producing medium-sized fruits. The flesh is bright red and very sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Citron. The well known preserving sort. The fruit is small and round, with white flesh. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

We Guarantee the Safe Delivery of all seeds mailed or sent out by us. Should any misarry, we will replace same free of charge. Remember, too, that we pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates, delivering same at your post-office at our catalogue rates.

ROBERTSON CO., TENN., March 10, 1896.—The Jones and Kolb Gem melon seed I bought of you made the largest and finest melons I ever saw. JNO. M. FOSTER.

FLUVANNA CO., VA., June 12, 1896.—The Wood's Earliest potatoes have proven themselves worthy the name, being about two weeks in advance of the Early Rose. A. A. GRAY.

Our Watermelon Seed are Southern grown—the best that grow.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Culture.—Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, under the benches of greenhouses, or in sheds where the temperature can be kept up to 50 to 60 degrees. Take fresh horse manure, free from straw and litter, and shake it well apart; mix under cover with an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture; turn over every day to prevent too great fermentation until you have enough to make a bed. Make the bed three or four feet wide, nine inches deep, and as long as desired. Make the bed in layers, and beat them down with the back of the spade. Leave it to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat has subsided to 90 degrees divide the cakes of spawn in pieces of about two inches in diameter, and insert about a foot apart two inches below the surface. In a week or ten days the spawn will have diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil one or two inches thick over the bed, and cover with four or six inches of clean straw, hay or litter, and mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks. Examine to see that the bed does not get dry. It should be watered with water warmed to about 100 degrees.

English Spawn is most reliable. Per lb. 15c. 10 lbs. \$1.00.

MUSTARD.

Culture.—Sow thickly in March, in rows six inches apart. Cut when about two inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill.

Southern Giant Curled. An improved variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Frequently sown in the fall in the South. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

White. When young the leaves are used as a salad, and for medicinal purposes. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Black. Stronger and more pungent than the White. Used for salad and culinary purposes. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Mustard Seed for Pickling. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 20 cents per lb.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

Culture—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills three feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to eight inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings, string and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.



White Velvet. This variety bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Improved Dwarf Prolific, or Density. This sort only grows about fifteen inches high; bears long, green, slender pods,

and is very productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Tall. A well-known, popular and prolific sort, growing from three to four feet high. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

HERBS, SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL.

Save a corner of the garden for a few Pot and Sweet Herbs (for flavoring soups, meats, etc.); they are indispensable to every garden, while some of the medicinal sorts will be found very useful. They thrive nicely along the side of a fence in a deep and fairly rich soil.

Culture.—Sow in spring, in shallow drills twelve inches apart. To preserve for use, gather on a dry day, just before they come into bloom, dry in the shade, and put into closely-corked bottles.

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Basil Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Caraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionary, and for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Sage. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

We can also supply any of the following medicinal herbs at 5 cts. per package: Catnip, Coriander, Borage, Horehound, Rosemary, Rue, Winter Savory, Tansy, Wormwood.

Four New Potatoes.

Special attention is requested to the four new varieties of potatoes which we catalogue this season for the first time (pages 38 and 39)—the **Early Harvest**, **Early Six Weeks**, **The Great Divide**, and the **Carman No. 3**. From reports and results in our trial grounds, these promise to be of particular value for this section, and of decided improvement over varieties now in general cultivation.

ORANGE CO., N. C., Jan. 15, 1876.—Your seeds purchased last season gave special satisfaction in this section, and our people insist upon our purchasing Wood's seeds again this season. We must please those who deal with us; consequently please find an order for seed, which we would like for you to ship at once.

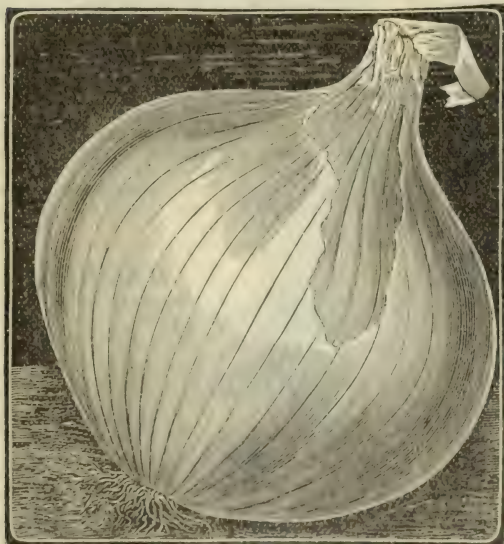
S. M. BARBEE & CO.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass Seed is specially adapted to stand drought and heat.

ONION.

Culture.—To be successful in onion culture, it is absolutely necessary that the soil be rich, well prepared, and free from weeds. To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds or trays, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows twelve inches apart, and four to six inches between the onions. When transplanting, it is best to trim off part of the roots and top, as the onions take better hold. Another way is to sow in drills a foot apart in February or March, and thin out to three inches. Although this is a troublesome method, it is surest, and will undoubtedly pay. The Italian varieties can be sown early in September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Should dry weather prevail at sowing time, water well and protect from the sun to insure germination. After full growth, when the tops commence to die, pull the onions up and leave on the ground to cure until the tops are dead, after which remove to the barn, and spread out thinly until ready for market. The best soil for onions is a deep rich loam. They also do well on lighter soils, if rich and well manured. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; five to six pounds in drills to an acre. For sets sow forty or fifty pounds.

Those wishing large quantities of Onion Seed are requested to write for special prices.



Prize Taker, or Spanish King.

Extra Early Red. This very early and productive sort grows to a medium size, yields abundantly, and is of mild flavor, close grained, solid and heavy. Very uniform in size and shape. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Extra Early White Pearl. The earliest of the white varieties. The seed should be sown thickly in the spring and the sets put out in the fall to make large onions early the following spring before other sorts are ready. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Silver Skin. A splendid early variety of medium size, handsome appearance, and mild flavor. Largely sown to make small sets, also to make pickling onions. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

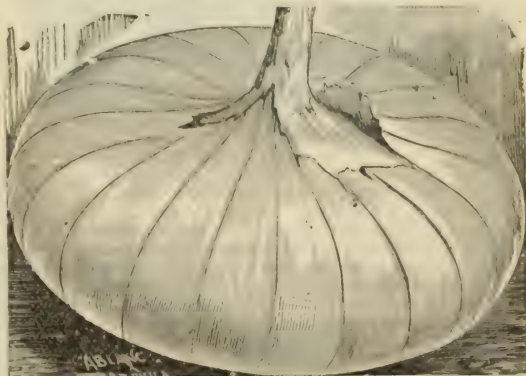
Yellow Globe Danvers. One of the best market varieties, of mild flavor, and very productive. Grows to a good size, with thin, yellow skin; fine grained white flesh of excellent quality. A splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Large Red Wethersfield. A prime favorite wherever onions are grown. The outside skin is deep red, the flesh nearly white, fine grained, and of stronger flavor than other onions. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH ONIONS.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King. This variety has been more generally tested than any other of the newer varieties, and has given the best of satisfaction. Like nearly all Spanish sorts, it makes bulbs of extra large size and of particularly fine quality. The outside skin is of a rich yellow straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Mammoth Silver King. This onion grows to a remarkable size, being one of the largest in cultivation. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly of large size and perfect form, round and flattened at the top. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.



Mammoth Silver King.

TROUP CO., GA., June 10, 1896—I am much pleased with the seed gotten from you in the spring, and am glad to see a first-class seed establishment in the South. ARCHIBALD SMITH.

We have very low express rates to all Virginia points. See page 2.

Copper King, or Mammoth Pompeii. A splendid type of the celebrated Italian Onions, which has been found to succeed remarkably well in this section. It grows to an enormous size, single onions having been grown to weigh four pounds. The outside skin is of a reddish yellow color, while the flesh is white and very sweet, mild and tender. It is an enormous yielder. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

Giant Red Rocca. One of the best and largest of the Italian Onions. Globular in form; skin reddish brown; flesh mild and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

Victoria. In shape these are entirely distinct from all other sorts, being round and oval. Under good cultivation they will grow to weigh four pounds and over. The flavor is delicate and mild. Price, either **White** or **Red**, per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Bermuda. In many sections of the South the Bermuda Onions are grown more largely than any others, and with highly satisfactory results. Grow to a large size, flat but thick through, early and of mild flavor. We can supply seed of both **White** and **Red**. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

White Queen. A beautiful small silver-skinned variety. Very mild flavored, and excellent for pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

ONION SETS.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per quart for postage.

Culture—Plant the sets four inches apart in drills about half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely.

This applies to all varieties except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows fifteen inches apart and nine inches apart in the row, and then covered with about one inch of soil.

White Potato, or Multiplier. A variety of Potato Onion, differing from the old sort in that it is pure white. Of medium size, hardy, productive, and of finest flavor. It is the best keeping onion we have ever grown. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$1.00.

Yellow Potato Onion Sets. The largest yielding and most profitable onion to grow in the South. It is of large size and mild flavor. This variety grows from sets only; they never make seed. They can be set out either in the fall or spring. Equally well adapted to be sold green as a bunch onion, or as fully matured large onions. Great care should be used in selecting sets of this sort, as many dealers, either wilfully or through ignorance, sell sets which resemble Potato Onion, but which have degenerated to such an extent as to be no longer worthy of cultivation. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color and mild and delicate flavor. This sort is for fall planting only. They grow to a large size, and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

Yellow Danvers. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts. Bushel prices on application.

Silver Skin. Per qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25. Bushel prices on application.

CHARLOTTE CO., VA., March 10, 1896—I like your seed very much. Miss M. C. BURGIN.

PARSLEY. (GERMAN, *Petersilie*.)

Culture.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill.



Champion Moss Curled.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing or flavoring. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Plain. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

PARSNIP.



Sugar Parsnip.

Culture—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high, thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Sugar, Hollow Crown or Guernsey. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. It is the best either for table use or for stock. Per pkt 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, at 35 cts. per lb.

PEANUTS.

Virginia's noted crop. Plant in April or May, in drills three feet apart, placing the nuts twelve or fifteen inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean.

If to be mailed, add 10 cts. per quart for postage.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Per qt. 10 cts.; peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Spanish. Enormously productive, small size, but thin hull and full kernel. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.

PEAS.

Our early peas have attained a splendid reputation all through the trucking sections, causing our trade on same to increase very largely, our sales running up into thousands of bushels per year. Our peas are grown especially for us in the far North, where they reach the fullest development, and also to get the benefit of climatic change, which causes them to mature their crop earlier—a point which is very important with our Southern growers. We carefully inspect our crops while growing, and use every care to ensure our customers receiving the earliest and best strains of peas that it is possible to obtain.

Culture.—A rich, light, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season, is best adapted for peas. Plant the earliest varieties as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, covering them to a depth of two inches. For a succession, plant every two weeks, giving more room between the rows for the taller varieties. When grown as a market crop, peas are generally sown in single rows, and rarely ever staked; but when grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow in double rows, and stake the tall varieties with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth hoed toward them two or three times during growth. One-and-a-half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant one hundred feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cts. per pt., 15 cts. per qt. Packets mailed free.

WOOD'S LIGHTNING EXCELSIOR. Since we introduced this sterling pea a few years ago, it has earned an enviable reputation in all the trucking sections of the South, and has proved itself the earliest, hardest, and most profitable pea for the market gardener. The vines grow about two-and-a-half feet high, and are strong, vigorous and wonderfully productive. Another valuable feature of this splendid pea is that they can nearly all be gathered at a single picking, and never more than two pickings are necessary to gather the entire crop. They will withstand the coldest weather better than any pea we have ever grown. Their extreme earliness, hardness, uniformity of ripening, productiveness and excellent flavor, make them an ideal pea for the trucker and market gardener, as well as for home use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush. \$3.25.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior.

Wood's Extra Early. Until the introduction of our celebrated Wood's Lightning Excelsior, this was the earliest, best-filled, and most productive extra early variety in cultivation. It was tested both in the North and the South in competition with the earliest peas known, and each time proved itself superior both in yield and earliness. It grows about two-and-a-half feet high, is very hardy and productive, and a very desirable pea for market or family use. Per pkt. 5 cents; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bush. \$3.00.

Philadelphia Extra Early. An old and popular sort. Early, of good flavor, and produces well-filled pods. Height two-and-a-half

feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

Alaska. (Sealed stock.) A splendid extra early sort, which retains the beautiful dark green color of the pods a long time after picking. This, together with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it a most desirable market gardeners' and canners' sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush. \$3.00.

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover, when well established, will make a continuous supply of green food all summer, even during droughts. Its roots go down into the subsoil so deeply that any ordinary drought scarcely affects it. It makes a most valuable and nutritious feed, and should be much more largely used all through the South, especially in the coast region, than at present. See Field Seeds, page 72. Price, 15 cts. per lb.; per bushel, about \$5.50.

Truckers requiring large quantities of peas are requested to write for special prices.

*American Wonder Pea.*

American Wonder. The earliest of all the wrinkled peas, and one of the best for family use. The vines grow about nine inches high, are of strong, robust nature, and remarkably productive. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Nott's Excelsior. Although a few days later than the American Wonder, the pods will average fully one-third larger, containing six to eight large peas so closely packed together in the pods that they become flattened. For a wrinkled pea they are remarkably hardy, and can be planted almost as early as the smooth sorts. It is dwarf in its habit, of vigorous constitution, and wonderfully productive. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bush, \$5.50.

Wood's Acme. We have never grown or eaten a pea which we consider comes so near to the acme of perfection as this. The peas are large, wrinkled, of a greenish color, sweet, of splendid flavor, and have all the qualities necessary to make a most delicious dish. The vines are literally crowded with pods, and it is what may be termed ever-bearing to a greater degree than any other peas. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bush, \$5.50.

McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. It is of dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bush, \$3.25.

Tom Thumb. A very early smooth pea, of excellent quality; grows about ten inches high, and yields abundantly. A fine sort for small gardens. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

McLean's Advancer. An excellent second early green wrinkled variety, which bears an abundance of long, well-filled pods. The vines are vigorous, the peas tender and sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush, \$3.00.

Bliss' Everbearing. A variety maturing soon after McLean's Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. The vine is stout, grows about eighteen inches high. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush, \$3.00.

Stratagem. This is indeed a remarkably fine pea. The vines grow two feet high, and are almost completely covered with large well-filled pods. An excellent table sort; sweet and delicious. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Pride of the Market. A very productive variety, growing eighteen inches to two feet high. The pods are large and handsome, and the peas of splendid quality. Very popular, both for the private garden and as a market sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.

Yorkshire Hero. A superior late variety, growing to a height of two feet. The pods are long, round, and closely filled; the peas are large and

of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown; of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Height five feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush, \$2.75.

*Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea (half size.)*

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea. For several years past we have not been able to supply the demand for this delicious pea. This spring we hope to fill all orders, having grown a large crop the past season. The pods grow six to seven inches long and an inch and a half broad. They should not be shelled, but sliced and boiled ten to fifteen minutes, and served with butter or sauce. No lover of sugar peas should fail to grow this splendid variety, as they are by far the most delicious ever introduced. Per pkt. 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; bush, \$2.00.

Large White Marrowfat. A late market variety, bearing large, well-filled pods. Very productive, and largely used as a canning sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bush, \$2.00.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Similar to above, but more productive; excellent for field culture. Height five feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 65 cts.; bushel, \$2.25.

Canada Field Peas. See Agricultural Seeds.

Wonderful Peas. See Agricultural Seeds.

Wood's Grass Seed Mixtures make the largest possible yields of hay or pastureage.

PEPPER. (GERMAN, *Pfeffer*.)

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March, or in a warm, sheltered border end of April or May. In May transplant to good, rich, mellow soil, in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches between the plants. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.



Procopp's Giant.

Procopp's Giant.

A mammoth-sized pepper, the pods of which grow six to eight inches long and two inches in diameter; of a glossy scarlet color, and mild and sweet flavor. It is a desirable sort to be used as described for Ruby King. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Ruby King. When ripe these are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper like tomatoes; used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. This is one of the largest peppers, the fruit being from four to six inches long. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Mammoth Golden Queen. Each plant of this handsome variety will ripen twelve to fifteen perfect fruits six inches long by nine or ten in circumference. Prepared and eaten as described for Ruby King. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Golden Dawn. This beautiful Pepper resembles the Bull Nose, differing in color, being bright yellow; flavor, mild and sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Sweet Spanish Mammoth. One of the best for mangoes. Grows to a large size, and of splendid quality. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Bell, or Bull Nose. A large-sized, early sort, of mild flavor, largely grown for pickling. Splendid both for table and market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Long Red Cayenne. The hottest of peppers. The fruit is conical, and of a bright red color. Splendid for drying. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Red Cluster. Makes small, thin red peppers, of a most conspicuous coral red color, curiously crowded together in bunches at the top of each branch. A single plant will bear hundreds of the handsome little peppers, which are very hot and pungent in flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Pepper Plants. Varieties: Ruby King, Golden Queen, Bull Nose, and Cayenne. Ready in May and June. 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, 15 cents per 100 for postage.

SEED POTATOES.

Prices by the barrel variable. Write for current prices, stating quantities and varieties desired.

With the exception of the Second Crop Southern Grown sorts, our potatoes are all Northern grown, and are selected and grown especially for seed purposes. These carefully selected stocks must not be confounded with the ordinary potatoes offered by many dealers, and which should not be sold for seed potatoes.

Culture.—For early potatoes, plant in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows two-and-a-half feet apart. Put the tubers twelve inches apart in the rows and cover to the depth of four inches. When the potatoes commence to come up, harrow the ground to break the crust, and when well up, plow the earth away, and plow it back again to make the soil friable. For late crop, plant in June or July. Use only well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting, or Wood's Crop-Producer, Truckers' High Grade Fertilizer, Mapes' Potato Manure, any one of which will make beautiful smooth Potatoes.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES.

PUT UP IN FULL SIZE, ROUND-HOOP BARRELS.

Early Harvest. Out of a test of over thirty varieties of potatoes made in our trial grounds the past season, this proved itself to be one of the best early sorts; it is a beautiful white potato, oblong in shape, and a large yielder, a great proportion of them being large-sized tubers, making it specially desirable as a market and shipping sort. Its table qualities are excellent, and from the results in our own tests we believe it will soon prove itself one of the most popular and profitable varieties for Southern growers, either for family use, for home market or early shipping. Price, 40 cts. per peck; \$1.25 per bushel; about \$3.25 per barrel.

Early Six Weeks. This potato is very highly recommended as one of the earliest potatoes grown. It is a good yielder, and we recommend it as well worthy of the high praise which is bestowed upon it as an early, smooth, pinkish white, good-yielding potato. Price, per peck, 40 cts.; per bush. \$1.25; barrel, about \$2.75.

Clark's No. 1. This is a great favorite in some of our Southern trucking sections. It is an extra early sort, resembling Early Rose in appearance, but considerably more prolific. It cooks mealy, is of excellent flavor, and very best quality. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, about \$2.75.

Early Northern. A splendid new early variety; earlier than the Early Rose, and more prolific. A strong, vigorous grower, and the potatoes are bunched well together in the hills. It is a little longer in shape than the Early Rose. Table qualities are the very best. This variety has been thoroughly tested in various sections of the country, and so far has succeeded splendidly everywhere. We recommend it to our customers with confidence. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, about \$2.75.

New Queen. This grand potato of recent introduction has come into great favor in the trucking sections. It closely resembles Beauty of Hebron in appearance, color, size and shape, but is a much earlier and heavier yielder. Parties who have grown this potato are highly pleased with it, and it promises to become a leading sort, both for market and the family garden. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, about \$2.75.

Freeman. A splendid early potato, which was introduced a few years since with the prediction that it would prove the greatest potato introduced since the Early Rose. It is certainly a beautiful potato, russet in color, with very white flesh of finest grain and very best flavor. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.40; bbl. \$3.25.

Wood's Earliest. Reports received from our customers who grew this variety the past season fully justify our claim for this grand new variety as the best extra early potato yet introduced, and we unhesitatingly recommend it both to our truckers and private gardeners as the best extra early variety that they can plant. The potatoes are a beautiful shape, being nearly round, with very shallow eyes; color of the skin white, with a slight pink tint around the eyes; the flesh is white, and cooks splendidly, making one of the best of table potatoes. The yield is heavy, and it produces nearly all large potatoes. Our stock of this variety is grown in Aroostook county, Maine. Per peck, 50 cts.; per bush. \$1.60; per barrel, \$3.50. Prices variable.

White Bliss, Howe's Premium, or Pride of the South. These are all one and the same variety. This fine new potato has been thoroughly tested, and can be highly recommended both for earliness and yield. In shape it is similar to Bliss' Triumph, being nearly round, flesh white, quality first-rate. In size and shape nearly the entire crop, under good cultivation, is marketable. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.25.

Bliss' Triumph. This is a leading favorite with our Southern truckers. It is round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, of handsome appearance, superior in quality, and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It is at least a week earlier than the Early Rose, and is rapidly becoming one of our most popular sorts. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, about \$3.00.

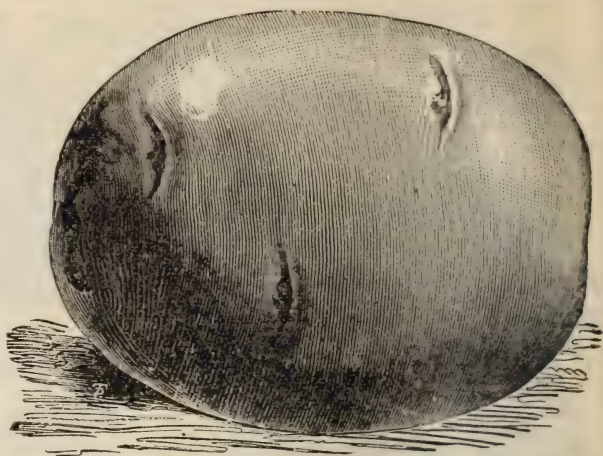
Charles Downing. When tested at the New York Experimental Station, the Downing proved itself the earliest to mature and the largest yielder. It is white in color, of a flat, oval shape, fine flavor, and very mealy. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$2.75.

Early Essex. In shape it is similar to the Early Rose, and in its general characteristics appears to be a cross between that variety and the Early Ohio. It is earlier than the Rose, is larger, more uniform, and more productive. Recommended to the private gardener and for shipment. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$2.75.

Early Rose. The decline in popularity of this old favorite is largely due to the fact that Dakota Reds and other inferior second early sorts, resembling it only in appearance, are so often substituted for it. For the coming season's trade we have made arrangements to secure some extra fine stock of this old standard, grown in the State of Maine, and which will give our customers a chance again to secure a stock of what for many years was the best of all early potatoes, both for the table and market purposes. Per peck, 30 cts.; bushel, \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.50.

Puritan. The excellent cooking and table qualities of this splendid sort place it in the front rank of extra early potatoes. The skin and flesh are white, and it is very productive. It should be one of our most popular sorts. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$2.75.

Early Ohio. A magnificent early potato, and deservedly one of the most popular sorts. It is a week earlier than the Early Rose, which it resembles in color, but is a little rounder in



Wood's Earliest Potato.

shape. It has an advantage in being fit for use and sale before being fully ripe. It is one of the best early potatoes grown, either for market or family garden. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.

Beauty of Hebron. An excellent early sort, which matures about the same time as the Early Rose, but is a larger yielder. Skin and flesh white; splendid flavor, and a good keeper. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush. \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.50.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. This is a medium early potato; large yielder and of excellent quality. Potatoes large size, regular, white skin and flesh, few and shallow eyes. Altogether, this is one of the best medium early varieties in cultivation. Per peck, 30 cts.; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, about \$2.25.

Richmond Belle. A handsome second early white-skinned variety of our own introduction. It grows to a large size and ripens about two weeks later than the Early Rose, but yields much more largely. It makes a splendid winter variety, if planted during June or July. It cooks dry and mealy, and is of excellent flavor. Per peck, 30 cts.; bushel, \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.50.

Carman No. 3. A splendid new second early variety, which originated as a seedling by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, and grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are extremely white, no hollow or dark parts, and its cooking qualities are exceptionally fine; a remarkably handsome potato and enormously prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; bbl. \$3.50.

Irish Daisy. This justly celebrated potato was first introduced three years ago, and has proved itself to be the heaviest cropper of any late potato in cultivation. It is also remarkable for its drought-resisting qualities, and, we believe, will prove to be one of the best varieties for late planting for this section. It seems to have a greater adaptability for soils than any other variety grown, succeeding remarkably well, whether grown on gravelly land, heavy soil, or sandy loam. The table qualities of the potato are very good, and its attractive form and shape make it one of the best varieties that can be grown for profitable results. Per peck, 40 cts.; bush. \$1.25; bbl. about \$2.75.

Great Divide. A new introduction, which is claimed to be the best potato for main crop, surpassing all others in its immense productiveness, hardy vigor, and superb table qualities. Mr. Van Ornam, the originator of the Great Divide, and a large potato grower, says: "It is the best keeper I have ever grown, and is the most robust growing, longest bearing, longest keeping, and best main crop potato in America."

Another large potato-grower in Maine writes: "I find the Great Divide potato to be a great yielder of fine, smooth tubers, free from rot and

scab, and of the finest table quality, dry and white as chalk. I find it superior to any potato in cultivation, and shall take pleasure in recommending it to all. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; bbl. \$1.00.

Mammoth Pearl. One of the most popular second early or late sorts. Its attractive appearance and enormous productiveness make it a favorite market variety. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush, \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.25.

Peerless. A prime favorite among those who grow for late market, its beautiful appearance making it readily salable. It is a very large yielder, and usually proves a very profitable sort. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush, \$1.00; bbl. \$2.25.

Burbank. Of the late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush, \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.25.

White Star. This wonderful yielding variety is the result of crossing the Excelsior with the White Peach Blow. It is medium early or late, of large size, white color, of the finest quality, and is an excellent keeper. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush, \$1.00; bbl. \$2.40.

Empire State. A remarkably fine potato, which has proved itself to be rich and delicate in flavor; perfectly free from rot; is never hollow, and cooks evenly through without coarseness. It has been extensively tested, and is generally endorsed as being one of the largest-yielding and finest second early or late sorts. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush, \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.50.



Burbank Potatoes.

SOUTHERN GROWN, SECOND CROP SEED POTATOES.

They are raised from the products of Northern grown seed, which have been planted early in the spring. These acclimated potatoes, being grown so late in the year, have infused into their nature a robustness and quickness of growth which causes them to excel the Northern grown in earliness, yield, and quality. These potatoes have become very popular amongst truckers both at the South and North, who are now preferring them for early crop.

We expect to be able to supply second crop seed of the following varieties, which will be put up in *large round-hoop flour barrels*: Wood's Earliest, Early Rose, Crown Jewel, Bliss' Triumph. Prices by the peck and bushel same as for Northern grown seed. Prices by the barrel quoted on application.

SWEET POTATOES.

Our seed sweet potatoes are grown in Hanover county, Va. This county has established a national reputation for producing the finest and best-flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Make a gentle hot-bed in March or April, covering the manure with three inches of soil. Put in the potatoes and cover with two inches of soil, and keep warm by covering with glass or some other device.



Extra Early Caroline. Very early, productive, and of excellent quality; of a bright yellow color, nearly round in shape, and shorter than

the ordinary varieties. An excellent sort, and very highly recommended. Per peck, 40 cts.; per bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices quoted on application.

Vineless or Bunch Yam. This variety does not make running vines like the ordinary sweet potato, but makes bunchy tops of dark green foliage. It is claimed to outyield the ordinary varieties, and makes a potato of excellent cooking and shipping qualities. The bunchy growth of its tops enables it to be cultivated easier than the vine-growing sorts. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.50. Barrel prices on application.

Nansemond. The most popular of all sweet potatoes. A large yielder and a fine eating potato. Color bright yellow. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush, \$1.00; bbl. price on application.

Red Nose. This is one of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Color bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush, \$1.00; bbl. price on application.

Hanover Yam or Cluster. A large, round, white variety, which is quite a favorite in some sections. These yield better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts, but are not considered by many as good quality as the latter. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush, \$1.00; bbl. price on application.

Sweet Potato Plants. All varieties: ready May and June. Per 100, 25 cents; 1,000, \$2.00. Price of Vineless Yam, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per hundred for postage.

PUMPKIN. (GERMAN, *Kurbis*.)

Culture.—Plant in May, June or July, in hills eight or ten feet apart, and hoe until the vines get strong. Never plant them in the kitchen garden, as they will hybridize with melons and squashes, and injure the quality of both. One ounce of seed will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.

*Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.*

Virginia Mammoth. An exceedingly large variety, well adapted to the South. Notwith-

standing the enormous size of this mammoth sort, the flesh is fine grained and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Cashaw, or Crookneck. One of the best table sorts, also very fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Large Cheese. A fine, large pumpkin, flattened in shape and of splendid quality. An excellent cooking variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

King of the Mammoths, or Pot Iron. An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown. Single pumpkins have been grown to weigh over two hundred pounds. It is round in shape, with depressed ends. Flesh of a rich golden yellow color, and a splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. A distinct and valuable acquisition. Of medium size; creamy white, with light green stripes; flesh thick, fine-grained, dry, brittle and of excellent flavor. Unsurpassed for making pies and custards. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Mammoth Tours. An immense variety, with salmon-colored flesh of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Connecticut Field. A splendid sort for stock feeding. Grows to a large size, round and of a yellow color. Per oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

RADISH. (GERMAN, *Rettig*.)

Culture.—Spring sowings of radish should be made at intervals of ten days, commencing with the first mild spell of weather. The soil should be deeply dug and well raked, so as to put it in as light and friable a condition as possible. A light, rich soil suits radish best, and if the soil is not rich, it should be helped by some good bone fertilizer. Wood's Crop Producer or Lister's Standard will give excellent results. Fertilizer is vastly preferable to manure for this crop. Radishes can also be forced by sowing in hot-beds, but care should be used that they have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the Rose China Winter or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of row. Eight to ten pounds are required for an acre.

Early Red or Scarlet Turnip. A small, quick-growing radish, with red skin and white flesh. One of the best for forcing or early out-door planting. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

*Early Red or Scarlet Turnip.*

Extra Early Scarlet Globe. One of the best extra early sorts. Makes a small top, and on this account valuable for forcing. Tender and of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Early White Turnip. An early pure white sort. It is a rapid grower, has small top and clear white flesh. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. A beautiful early radish of a bright red color, with white tip. Largely grown by truckers and market gardeners on account of its earliness and beautiful appearance. Quality excellent. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Golden Globe Summer Turnip. This grows to a large size, and as it stands the heat well, may be sown quite late in the spring. Flesh crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Wood's Early Frame. This is one of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very desirable for forcing. It is shorter and thicker than the Long Scarlet, and earlier by ten days. It is very tender, crisp, and fine flavored. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Long Scarlet Short Top. One of the most popular sorts, both for home use and shipping. Grows six to seven inches long, uniformly straight and smooth; very crisp and brittle. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

*Wood's Early Frame.*



Chartier Long Scarlet. A beautiful, large radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for out-door culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

French Breakfast. An olive-shaped variety, of quick growth; crisp and tender. Of a beautiful scarlet color, except at tip, where it is pure white. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Extra Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped. One of the hardiest and earliest of radishes, and for this reason

Chartier Long Sc'let. very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, the flesh rosy and tender. Excellent for out-door forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Yellow Olive-Shaped. This is equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp, and brittle. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Rose China Winter. One of the best fall and winter varieties, and a general favorite. It is a bright rose color, white flesh, and of superior quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Excellent for fall sowing and winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Long White Spanish. This sort is milder than the Black Spanish. Grows six to eight inches long. Fine for fall sowing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

(GERMAN, *Rhubarber*.)

Culture.—Sow in a shady or moist situation in April, in drills fifteen inches apart, and when the plants are a few inches high, thin out to twelve inches in the row. Transplant the following fall to a deep, well-maured soil, four feet apart, and protect with leaves or manure. Rhubarb is best propagated by dividing the roots, reserving a bud for each piece, and planting in a shady place. Every fall the crown should be covered with coarse manure. Do not gather any the first season, and never allow it to run to seed.

Linnaeus. The most desirable variety. Produces fine, large, tender stalks of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

If to be mailed, add 10 cts. each for postage.

MECKLENBURG CO., VA., Jan. 27, 1896.—I have tried many seeds, but Wood's are far ahead of any others.

MRS. ELLA THOMPSON.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

(GERMAN, *Haferwurz*.)

Culture.—Sow in March or April, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep. When about an inch high, thin out to four inches apart, and keep clear of weeds. It succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be deeply worked. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. One ounce will sow 60 feet of drill; 8 lbs. per acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This sterling variety is a great improvement over the old sorts. It grows double the size of the old variety, and is of excellent flavor. Per pkt.

5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Long White. The old standard sort, which has been grown for many years. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.



Mammoth Sandwich Island.

SPINACH. (GERMAN, *Spinat*.)

Culture.—Spinach will succeed well in any good garden soil. For early summer use, sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep, and eighteen inches to two feet apart, or it may be sown broadcast. For winter and spring use, sow during September and October. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. One of the earliest and hardiest sorts. The leaves are curled and crumpled like a Savoy Cabbage. The best for fall sowing. Per oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 15 cts. per lb.

Long Standing. A fine variety, which can be cut longer than any other sort. Has very thick, fleshy leaves, and one of the best varieties for fall or spring sowing. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. and over at 15c. per lb.

Round Thick Leaved. An improvement on the old Round Leaf, has thick, dark green crimped leaves, and is very slow in running to seed. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 15 cts. per lb.

A CROP OF COW PEAS

plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. By the use of Cow Peas and Crimson Clover the poorest soils can be made fertile and productive. See Field Seeds.

MOORE CO., N. C., Aug. 24, 1896.—Your seeds are very satisfactory to me.

OTTO KATZENSTEIN, Park Superintendent.

SQUASH, OR CYMLING. (GERMAN, *Kuerbiss*.)

Culture.—After the ground has become warm plant in any good soil, the summer varieties in hills three to four feet apart, the winter sorts six to eight. When danger of bugs is over thin out to three plants to the hill, and give same cultivation as for cucumbers. The summer sorts should be used when young and tender. Of the summer sorts one ounce will plant forty hills, four to six pounds one acre; of the winter sorts one ounce will plant ten hills, 4 to 5 pounds one acre.

Wood's Earliest Prolific. For full description of this valuable new extra early bush squash, see page 9. Per pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$1.00.

Wood's Everbearing Squash. An enormously productive squash, continuing in bearing all summer. Valuable for table, market, and feeding to stock. For full description see page 9. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.



Mammoth White Bush.

Mammoth White Bush. This is the result of a careful selection from the Early White Bush. It is early, of a beautiful white color, and larger and more uniform in shape than its parent. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60c.

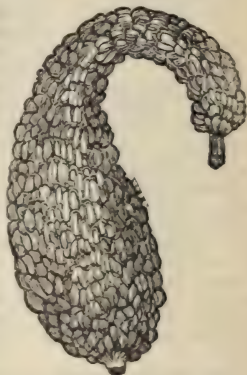
Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling. This is generally known throughout the South as the Cymling, and is more largely grown in that sec-

tion than any other variety. The toughness of the skin makes it well adapted for shipping. Very early, of a light cream color, productive, and grows to a good size. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Giant Summer Crookneck. A fine strain of the crookneck squash, growing much larger than the old variety, and of very handsome appearance. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best of the summer sorts. Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English variety, maturing fruit from ten to fifteen inches long, which when boiled and served with white sauce makes a very tempting and delicious dish. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.



Golden Summer Crookneck.

Boston Marrow. A standard sort, extensively grown for fall and winter use. The flesh is of a rich orange color, dry, and fine grained, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

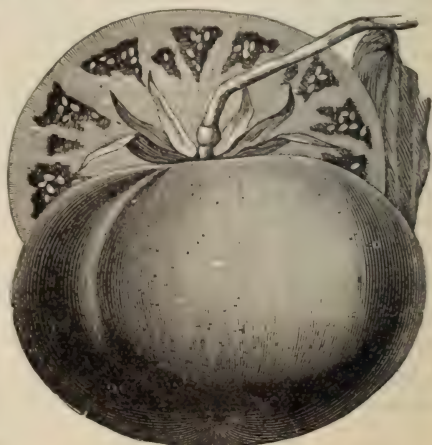
Hubbard. This variety is more largely grown than any other of the winter squashes, and is one of the best of this class. The flesh is of a bright orange color, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. A splendid keeper, and should have a place in every garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

TOMATO. (GERMAN, *Liebesapfel*.)

Culture.—For early crop sow in hot-bed in February or March, and when three inches high transplant to cold frame. Give plenty of air, so that they may become well-rooted and stocky. When all danger of frost is over, about the first of May, transplant to a warm, light, sandy soil, setting the plants four or five feet apart. For later crops, sow in April in open ground. One ounce will produce about fifteen hundred plants.

Matchless. This is indeed well worthy of the name. Its solidity, the absence of core, the size and beauty of its fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite to make it one of the most desirable sorts, either for the private garden or for market. It is very prolific, and one of the best main crop tomatoes grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion. This fine variety is distinct in habit of growth and foliage. The plant grows stiff and upright, the thick, short-jointed stems being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. The rows can be placed as close as three feet. Very early and prolific, and continues in bearing until killed by frost. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.65.



The Matchless.

Honor Bright. *A valuable new introduction by Livingston.* See page 8. Per pkt. 15 cts.; two pkts. for 25 cts.; 10 pkts. for \$1.00.

New Stone. This, as the name indicates, is very solid and firm fleshed, large, bright scarlet. Ripens evenly to the stem, is a good keeper, and first-class for home use or shipping. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Hansfield Tree. One of the largest yielders in our list. The fruits are unusually large, solid, of fine flavor and bright red color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.65.

New Imperial. This is a sport from the Dwarf Champion. Ports have a tendency to return to their origin. In this variety we believe the type is thoroughly fixed and the stock we offer will be found true to name in every particular. In color it is purplish red, perfectly smooth, very solid, and has very few seeds. It ripens evenly to the stem, is a strong grower, and is not subject to crack or blight. Although one of the earliest tomatoes, it continues to produce large fruits until killed by frost. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Early Acme. One of the most celebrated tomatoes in our list, and well deserves the popularity it has attained. It is very early, solid, smooth as an apple, and makes a perfect shipper. It is of a purplish color, ripens all over and through at the same time, and bears continually till killed by frost. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Livingston's Beauty. The fruit of this fine variety grows in clusters, and is of a glossy crimson color; early, of large size, very productive, and continues in bearing until frost. It retains its large size throughout the season, and is free from rot, seldom cracking after a rain, like many others of the thin-skinned varieties. One of the best keepers, and is unexcelled for shipping, early market, or canning purposes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Ponderosa, or No. 400. This is claimed to be the largest tomato grown, single fruits having attained the weight of three pounds. Being so large it naturally does not possess the fine qualities of the Matchless, Beauty, and some others of the older sorts. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Perfection. An early variety, of bright red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost. It is one of the best for canning or table use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.65.

Favorite. This fine sort is largely used for shipping and canning as well as private use. It is of a dark red color, ripens evenly and early, and holds its size throughout the season. Very prolific, solid, and of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Paragon. An old favorite, excellent for family use or market. It is smooth as an apple, of good size, solid, a good bearer, and an excellent canner. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.



New Imperial Tomato.

Improved Trophy. This old favorite has, by careful selection, been much improved, and the fine strain which we are now offering should again restore it to its old-time popularity, both for private use or market. It is of large size, very productive, solid, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Peach. This variety is so named from its similarity in appearance to the peach. Its equal in delicacy of flavor does not exist in the tomato family, especially for eating from the hand as a fruit. For exhibition purposes it is desirable. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.65.

Pear Shaped. (Yellow.) Excellent for preserving or pickling; very prolific; Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy. This variety is the best of the yellow tomatoes, is of large size, handsome, round shape, and smooth, of excellent flavor, and makes a fine contrast when sliced and intermixed with red ones. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Plum. Splendid for preserving. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Tomato Plants. Ready in April, but it is best not to set them out until May in this section. Varieties—Matchless, Livingston's Beauty, Perfection, Acme, Trophy, and Yellow Plum. Hot-bed plants, per dozen, 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, or 15 cents per hundred, for postage.

Wood's Grass Seed Mixtures.

If you want to make the largest possible yields of hay or pasturage, see Wood's Special Grass Seed Mixtures. For full information see Field Seeds, pages 75 and 76.

AROO-TOOK CO., ME., Aug. 17, 1896.—From the barrel of Wood's Earliest Potatoes that we purchased from you and planted in the spring of 1895 I personally dug over twenty-nine flour barrels heaping full. I saved all of these, and planted them this spring; and I can give you as handsome seed as you ever laid your eyes upon.

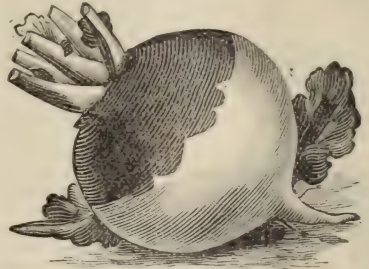
EDWIN E. HARRINGTON.

TURNIP. (GERMAN, *Steckrube*.)

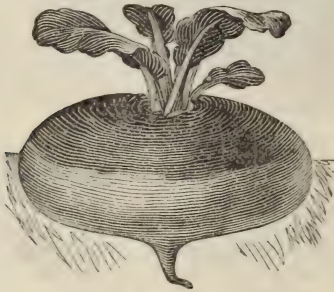
Culture.—Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but can be cultivated in drills two feet apart, thinning to six inches in the drill. It is much the best to roll the ground after sowing. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July or early August, in drills two feet apart, and thinned out to nine inches between the roots. As the roots grow, earth them up to bulb. August is early enough for main crop, as most kinds do not bulb well until cool weather. For salad for winter and spring use, sow in August or September. Sow one and a half pounds per acre in drills, or two pounds broadcast. The salad varieties should be sown at the rate of three pounds per acre.

Extra Early Milan. The earliest turnip in cultivation. The bulbs are flat and smooth, about three-and-a-half inches in diameter, and one inch deep, with small tap-root. The top is small and strap-leaved, making it very desirable for close planting or forcing in frames. It has a bright purple top and pure white flesh. Per pkt. 5cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Snow White Globe. As an early table variety, this is very desirable. It grows quickly, and is ready for use five or six weeks after sowing. It is snow white in color, of a beautiful round shape, and makes a most excellent sort for either the private or market garden. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe.



Early Red, or Purple Top.

Early Red, or Purple Top. This most popular sort is very early, and a favorite market variety. It is flat, with small tap-root; flesh fine-grained and sweet. One of the best for table use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Early White Flat Dutch. A quick-growing early sort, differing from the Early Red Top only in color of skin, being pure white. The roots are of good size, sweet, mild and juicy. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Southern Snow White Globe. A finely formed variety, of pure white color. It is of a beautiful appearance and good quality, and splendidly adapted to fall and early winter use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Large White Norfolk. A standard, globe-shaped variety, very extensively grown both for the table and stock. Sweet, very productive, and grows to a large size. The tops make a fine salad in the spring, if protected during the winter. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Pomeranian White Globe. A handsome and popular variety, useful both for table and stock, and well adapted for autumn and early winter use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Long White, or Cow Horn. This splendid sort is gaining in popularity wherever it has been tried, as its quick growth, heavy yielding qualities, and fine-grained white flesh render it well worthy the attention of all gardeners. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe. This is a greatly improved strain of the old Red Top Globe. The bulbs are uniform and very handsome in appearance, and of fine keeping qualities. It is of very quick growth, and having such small tops, can be grown close together. Its beautiful appearance and excellent table and keeping qualities commend it for home use and as one of the best market sorts. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Red Top White Globe. An early globe-shaped variety, of rapid growth, very productive, a good keeper, and a fine market sort. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

White Jersey Navet. One of the best table turnips, and if its good qualities were better known, it would be much more largely grown. The flesh is white, the flavor delicate and sweet. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

White Egg. A splendid quick-growing egg-shaped variety, with pure white skin, fine-grained, and solid flesh of sweet, mild flavor. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Yellow Aberdeen. A very hardy and productive Scotch variety, resembling a ruta baga in shape, color and keeping qualities, but is of finer texture, and can be sown a month later. Flesh pale yellow and of fine texture. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Yellow, or Amber Globe. A beautifully formed, yellow-fleshed variety. One of the best for general crop. Flesh very firm and sweet, and keeps well until spring. Grows to a large size, and is excellent both for stock or table use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Sweet German. A very popular variety, partaking somewhat of the nature of the ruta baga, and should be sown earlier than the early turnips. The flesh is white, firm and juicy. Excellent for table and stock. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. A fine globe-shaped bright yellow table variety. A rapid grower, very solid, and of good quality. One of the sweetest and most delicate of all the yellow turnips. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass is destined to fill a long felt want for a satisfactory lawn grass to withstand our hot, dry summers. It is the result of years of careful experimenting. For full information regarding it see page 66. Price per lb. 25 cts.; per 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Seven Top. This variety is grown entirely for salad. It is very hardy, standing through the winter without protection. This is one of the class of turnips used in the South as "greens." Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Southern Prize. This is the best variety for salad, but also serves a double purpose, as it produces large white turnips as well. As a salad turnip it is superior to all others, and will stand the most severe weather without protection. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

RUTA BAGA, or SWEDE.

Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow. A selected strain, which makes much larger and finer roots than the ordinary strains. Its fine qualities and productiveness cannot be too highly recommended. The flesh is rich and sweet, which excellent flavor it retains until late in the spring. For table or stock it has no superior. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Purple Top Yellow. Largely grown, both for table and stock. The flesh is solid and of fine quality, and it keeps well through the winter. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Budlong, or Breadstone. This variety of the ruta бага type is of extra fine quality, and we class it with the best of table sorts. The roots are of medium size, smooth, white with purple top; the flesh is white, fine grained, tender, and very sweet. It is a very fine table variety for winter and spring use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

White, or Russian. An excellent winter sort, both for table and stock. It grows to a large size, very solid, and of good flavor. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



CELEBRATED VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

The soils and climate of Virginia are peculiarly adapted to tobacco, and seed grown here under improved methods possesses the highest vitality and finest qualities. Many planters in other States send to Virginia for seed every year, as Virginia seed gives better results than seed procured elsewhere.

To grow fine tobacco of any type, the first thing requisite is good seed of some variety best adapted to the type sought to be produced. Seed true to type must be obtained if uniform tobacco, which obtains the highest price, is to be grown. The cost of seed for a large crop of tobacco is very little, and yet one dollar properly expended at this point has saved hundreds of dollars in the increased value of the crop, as nondescript tobacco is always at a discount.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco crop, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for a plant bed. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed cloth (see page 86) to keep off tobacco flies which often destroy the plants. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly-manured or fertilized soil in rows three-and-a-half feet apart and three feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, and examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality, and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each. One ounce of seed will sow a bed fifty square yards.

Ragland's Book on Tobacco tells all about growing, curing, housing and marketing this crop. It is a most valuable treatise. Price, 25 cents, or we will send it free with orders for Tobacco Seed or Vegetable and Flower Seeds amounting to \$1.00 or over, when so requested.

SELECT VARIETIES.

Price of the following varieties, 10 cts. per pkt.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.

Kentucky Yellow. One of the heaviest tobaccos in our list, and of very fine texture. It has averaged one pound to each two-and-a-half plants throughout the field. Does well on red land, but prefers a light soil.

Comstock Spanish. One of the best cigar varieties. It is a pure Havana seed-leaf, developed by several years' replanting to a suitable grower for wrappers and fillers.

Ragland's Conqueror. A healthy and vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. Ripens early and uniformly, and is easily cured to the brightest color.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Price of following varieties, 5 cts. per pkt.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00. Postage paid. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

White Burley. A favorite with manufacturers on account of its porous and absorbing nature.

One Sucker. A popular variety of the Oronoko type, succeeding well in moist soils.

Big Oronoko. Has a large, broad, finely-shaped leaf, excellent for strips and dark wrappers.

Yellow Oronoko. A standard yellow variety, which has been grown for more than fifty years.

Sweet Oronoko. Makes first-class plug fillers, and when sun-cured, makes the best chewing leaf.

We can supply any other special varieties of tobacco seed required. Prices quoted on application.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We have now growing in cold frames large quantities of Early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce Plants, from the very best seed, and shall have all varieties well grown and rooted in their proper season. Customers may rely upon their orders being filled promptly the day after received, if the weather will permit. They will be packed in moss, so as to carry safely for three or four days, and may be expected to arrive in first-class condition. *All plants sent by mail are at purchaser's risk.* No extra charge made for baskets, boxes, or packing, and all orders will be delivered free to express office and depots. To avoid laying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

Five hundred plants at one thousand rates. If ordered to be sent by mail, add five cents per dozen, or fifteen cents per hundred, for postage.

Early Cabbage Plants. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March and April. Price up to April 15, per 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Price after April 15th, per 100, 30 cts.; 1,000, \$2.50.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready June, July and August. Price per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants per dozen, 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready January, February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. Per 100, 40 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April, October and November. Per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. Per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Hop Plants. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Sage Roots. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.

Thyme Roots. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.

Horse Radish Roots. 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots. Strong roots, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage is the best and purest strain of Wakefield Cabbage offered. It is the result of year of careful selection, and has proved its superiority over and over again in the field trials of some of the largest and most successful of our truckers and market gardeners. Plant this variety if you want a sure and profitable crop. See page 20. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Market=Gardeners and Large Buyers are requested to send us a list of their requirements, and we can probably quote special prices. In order to increase the size of your order, we would suggest that you club in with some of your neighbors, and all get the advantage of the reduction.

Wood's Select Flower Seeds.

STOCKS ARE BEST QUALITY, AND PACKETS LIBERALLY FILLED.

Cultural Directions for Flower Seeds.

The soil that is intended for Flower Seeds should be rich, moderately light, and gotten in as fine order as possible. Don't sow too deep. Very fine seeds need only be sown on the top of the ground and pressed down with a board or the palm of the hand. A good rule is to cover about twice the thickness of the seed. After sowing, water well with a very fine sprinkler, and repeat as often as necessary, but do not keep the ground continually saturated, as the plants are liable to damp off if kept too wet. If the seeds are to be sown early in the house, the plants may be transplanted to small pots or set in shallow boxes about two inches apart, and as soon as the weather is warm enough outside, removed to the garden where they are to bloom. Transplanting in the garden should be done in the evening, if possible, and the plants watered well and shaded from the hot sun for two or three days with a piece of newspaper.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

For each ONE DOLLAR sent us, customers can select seeds in packets to amount of \$1.25; for 50 cents select 60 cents worth. This applies to seeds in packets only.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIAL VARIETIES OF MERIT.

NEW IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES.

One of the grandest climbers of recent introduction. The vines are strong and robust in growth, attaining a height of from thirty to fifty feet, of an almost tropical luxuriance, and very distinct and varied. The foliage is extremely ornamental. Some vines have rich, vivid green leaves, others silvery white, some yellow, many produce leaves mottled and checkered like rich mosaics; in fact, a glorious combination of intermingling shades which, even before the flowers open, is extremely effective. But the distinct charm of this new climber lies in the entrancing beauty and gigantic size of its flowers. They measure four to six inches across, are of good substance, and an almost endless variety of rich colors and exquisite shadings. The solid colors range from white through pink, light blue, and crimson to deepest ultramarine, maroon, and purple. Some flowers are pure white, others cream and gray; some white shaded and tinted. In pink shades they vary from soft rose to velvety crimson; some flushed and striped; others spotted. Many have solid colors with magnificent edges and throats fringed and lacinated, a marvellous range, surpassing any climber in cultivation. (See cut.)

The Imperial Japanese Morning Glories are of easiest culture. Sow early in a warm, sunny situation, in good, rich soil, and give plenty of water in dry weather.

Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; three pkts. for 25 cts.



Three New Sweet Peas.



"RED RIDING HOOD."

OF FANTASTIC FORM,
FASCINATING COLOR,
FRAGRANT AS THE ROSE.

A new departure in form from the older sorts, its standards being diminutive, peculiarly convoluted, forming a hood around the wings which, protruding in a wavy form, lend a novel and pleasing character to the flower. It is appropriately named "Red Riding Hood," the standards and wings forming a perfect hood of pleasing rosy pink, from which peeps a bit of white keel quite like a face. The plants are very robust, blooms extremely fragrant, and borne on 10 to 15 rigid stems which make it very desirable for cutting. (See cut.)

Price, per pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. 25 cts.; 10 pkts. \$1.00.

Oddity.

A new variety of odd shape, the standards curling inwardly. The stems are unusually strong, generally bearing four flowers each, which are light carmine, edged with bright pink, giving an appearance of a red-edged variety. A remarkably strong grower, and with its heavy stem, curly standard, and peculiarly coloring with a sort of netted surface, is very attractive. Price, per pkt.

10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

Daybreak. A new variety, introduced by Mr. Hutchins, a Sweet Pea specialist, who claims it is the best original sort he has been at work on. In color it has a white ground, and on the reverse of the standard is a crimson scarlet cloud with a watered scarlet front. The wings are slightly flaked with crimson. Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

Price of 3 pkts., one of each New Sweet Peas, 25 cts.

Defiance Mignonette.

This strain is beyond question the acme of perfection. When grown under favorable conditions, and with proper care, its spikes will not only be of remarkable size—from 12 to 15 inches long—but deliciously fragrant, much more so than any other varieties. The individual florets are of immense size, and stand out boldly, forming graceful as well as compact spikes. Its great strength is accompanied by extraordinary keeping qualities; the spikes have been kept in a vase three weeks after cutting, retaining their grace and fragrance until every bud opens. Price, per pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Sunflower "Golden Beauty."

A new double-quilled variety, which, for size and beauty surpasses any sort we have seen. The plants are of vigorous growth, attaining a height of five to six feet, and produce twenty-five to thirty-five branches, each branch bearing flowers of striking beauty. The flowers measure eight inches across, and are extremely double—in fact, the petals overlap so closely as to present a perfect interwoven surface of bright golden yellow. Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

ONTARIO, CANADA, Feb. 12, 1896.—Your Seed Catalogue received. Accept thanks for same; It is worth \$1.00 to any farmer or gardener. A. FRASER.



NEW AND FANCY COSMOS.

Cosmos have become so popular that they may deservedly be called the "Glory of the Autumn." The older sorts were thought to be exquisite, but the new fancy varieties we offer will be revelations of surpassing beauty which fairly eclipse anything previously attained. Another feature in regard to these beautiful flowers is the extension of blooming season, which was attained by the introduction of Early Hybrid varieties. All Cosmos are of easy culture, and are almost indispensable for cutting and garden decoration, their lovely blossoms being produced in greatest profusion after most other flowers have succumbed to frost.

NEW CALIFORNIA GIANT FANCY COSMOS.

A new, giant flowering strain, measuring four-and-a-half to five inches across, of surpassingly beautiful colors. Some flowers resemble Camellias, but are larger; others are like single Dahlias; some are beautifully fringed, others overlapping; many are star-shaped and toothed. The colors are varied and exquisite, ranging from pure white through pink and mauve to deepest crimson. Some white ones are flushed and tinted with pink and mauve, and a great many have light colors with a dark red ring around the eye.

Price, per pkt., all colors, 15 cts.; two pkts. for 25 cts.

NEW "MARGUERITE" COSMOS.

One of the prettiest and daintiest of Cosmos. The flower, measure two-and-a-half to three inches across the petals, deeply and irregularly lacinated or fringed, resembling "Marguerites."

Many beautiful colors. Pixed, per pkt., 15 cts.; two pkts. for 25 cts.

COSMOS "EARLY HYBRIDUS."

This new sort is destined to figure in a very important manner among this class of beautiful flowers. That it blooms one to two months sooner than the older varieties is a recommendation which at once places it foremost in popular favor. We had beds of it in full bloom last year the first part of August from seed sown in the open ground in April, and as the other varieties do not come in till October, there is a most agreeable extension of blooming season for this beautiful flower. While the flowers are a trifle smaller than the ordinary sorts, there is a profusion and length of bloom which makes it a decided acquisition. Per pkt. 10 cts.

NEW YELLOW COSMOS.

A new, perfectly distinct variety of branching and trailing habit; foliage very finely cut. The flowers are about one-and-a-half inches across, star shaped, and of a rich golden yellow. Per pkt. 10 cts.

MAMMOTH PERFECTION COSMOS.

The flowers are double the size of the old, large flowering Cosmos, measuring three to four inches across. The petals are large, overlapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed, and of good substance. Plants grow five to six feet high, are of symmetrical growth, and very free flowering

	Per pkt.
Mammoth Perfection Crimson, . . . . .	.10
" " White, . . . . .	.10
" " Pink, . . . . .	.10
" " Finest Mixed, all colors, . . . . .	.10

MIXED VARIETIES OF COSMOS. A strain of the older kinds, of many colors. Price, per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

GENERAL LIST OF

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds.

Under this Head are the Varieties suitable for Planting out in the Garden and in Pots, etc. Included are Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials. For Climbers, see page 63.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ABBREVIATIONS USED.

READ carefully the following remarks, so that a proper selection of seeds may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season :

A.—Represents **Annual**—lasting one year, producing flowers and seed the same season. Among them are some of the best bloomers, and they sometimes come up year after year from self-sown seed.

B. “ **Biennial**—lasting two years, generally blooming the second season.

P. “ **Perennial**—lasting three or more years, usually blooming the second season after sowing.

Note.—Hardy Biennials and Perennials if sown in the open border in the fall, and a great many sown very early in the spring, will bloom the succeeding summer. Half-hardy Biennials and Perennials, if started early in the house, will usually bloom the following summer.

H. “ **Hardy**—can be sown in open border in April.

H. H. “ **Half-hardy**—requiring protection in boxes in the house or hot-bed, if started early, or can be sown in open border in May.

T. “ **Tender**—requiring to be kept in-doors until all danger of cool weather is past.

Figures 1, 2, 3 are indicative of the season at which the plants usually bloom, viz. : **1**, early in the summer ; **2**, about midsummer ; **3**, late in the summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used, viz. : **1-3** means from early in the summer till fall.

We pay postage on all Flower Seeds at prices charged in this Catalogue, thereby delivering them **FREE AT YOUR POST-OFFICE.**

ABRONIA.

Pretty little plants, resembling the Verbena in style of growth. The flowers are very fragrant, and especially so in the evening. H. A.—2.

Umbellata. Rosy lilac. Height 6 inches. Per pkt. 5

ACROCLINIUM.

One of the best everlastings ; has rose or white daisy-like flowers. Finely adapted for winter bouquets, for which purpose cut as they begin to open and dry in the shade. H. A.—2. Height 1 foot.

Mixed Single. Per pkt. 5
Double. Per pkt. 5



Ageratum.

AGERATUM.

A fine plant of easy culture. The flowers are very useful for bouquets. H. H. A.—2-3.

Mexicanum. Blue. Per pkt. 5

Conspicuum. Everblooming white ; fine for cutting. Per pkt. 5

AGROSTEMMA.

(See Rose Campion.)

ALYSSUM.

Free-flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edges or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals and bloom all summer.

Sweet Alyssum. White, oz. 30 cts. ; per pkt. 5

Little Gem. New, very dwarf, each plant covering a circle of about 15 inches. Per pkt. 5

Yellow. H. P. Blooms the first season. Per pkt. 5

AMARANTHUS.

A class of highly ornamental plants, many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirable for their beautiful clusters of brilliant-colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Transplant two feet apart. H. H. A.—2-3.

Bicolor Ruber. Foliage green and dark red, tipped with yellow. 3 to 5 feet. Per pkt. 5

AMARANTHUS—Continued

Caudatus. (*Love Lies Bleeding.*) Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Per oz. 20 cts. ; per pkt. 5

Salicifolius. Graceful drooping leaves of bright orange red color. Splendid show. Per pkt. 5

Tricolor. (*Joseph's Coat.*) Height 3 feet. Per pkt. 5

ALONSOA. (*Mask Flower.*)

A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer ; desirable for bedding. Height 24 inches. H. H. A.—1-3.

Grandiflora. Large flower, scarlet. Per pkt. 5

ANTIRRHINUM. (*Snap Dragon.*)



Antirrhinum Picturatum

Well-known, showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Half-hardy perennial, blooming freely the first year. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Majus. Tall mixed. Per pkt. 5

Picturatum. Blotched and spotted. Per pkt. 5

SUPERB ASTERS.

These beautiful and popular annuals are unrivalled for richness of display and profusion of flowers. They are very desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over, and are very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. Start the seed early in-doors, or sow later in open ground. H. H. A.—3.

WHITE BRANCHING. A valuable new sort, of branching habit and affording a profusion of bloom. The flowers are large, pure white, and are excellent for cutting. Per pkt.....10

VICTORIA. One of the finest strains of all Asters. Flowers very large, perfectly double and very rich colors. Grows about 18 inches high.

Pure White.....	10
Light Blue.....	10
Yellow, Pale color.....	10
Crimson, Brilliant.....	10
Bright Rose, Pretty shade.....	10
Violet, Rich color.....	10
All colors Mixed.....	10
Collection of one packet of each color.....	60

TRUFFAUT'S PERFECTION. A pleasing strain of these popular flowers, having perfectly double imbricated flowers. Splendid for bedding.

Pure White.....	10
Pink.....	10
Glowing Scarlet.....	10
Light Blue.....	10
Finest Mixed.....	5
Collection of one packet of each color.....	80

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. These bloom a little later than the other sorts, and are a valuable acquisition. Flowers full and good.

Dwarf, (1 ft. high.) Mixed colors. Per pkt.....	10
Tall, (2 ft. high.) Mixed colors. Per pkt.....	10

MIGNON. Flowers large and double. Very free flowering and good for cutting.
Pure White. Fine. Per pkt. 10 cts.
COMET. Large flowers, very double, petals wavy and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pat.10
CROWN. Two colored; centre white, outer petals bright colors. Mixed colors. Per pkt..... 5
GERMAN QUILLED. (China Asters.) Mixed colors. Per oz. 60 cts.; per pkt..... 5

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.)

Useful early summer-blooming plants, bearing odd and peculiar-shaped flowers. They grow one to three feet in height, the stems rising about two feet and bearing 50 to 80 blossoms of various colors. H. P.—1-3.

Skinneri. Scarlet, tipped with green. Exceedingly handsome. Per pkt.....10
Double. All colors mixed..... 5

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

(See Globe Amaranth.)

BALSAM.

(Touch me not, or Lady's Slipper.)

An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion. One strain of these is very fine, Camellia flowered, producing the finest double blooms, and are quite a revelation in comparison to the old varieties. Rich soil is required for the finest blooms. H. H. A.—2 3.

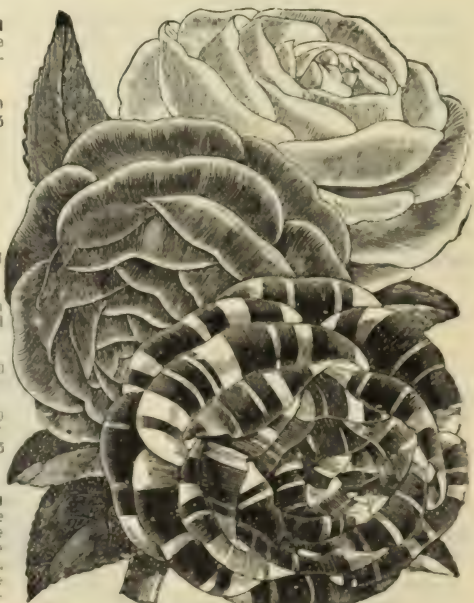
White Perfection. The finest white; double as Camellia. Per oz. \$1.00; pkt.....10
Scarlet. Very double. Per pkt.....10
Solferino. Striped and spotted with lilac and crimson. Double. Per pkt.....10
Pink. Rose flowered double. Per pkt.....10
Double Mixed. Fine strain. Per oz. 50 cts.; pkt. 5

BEGONIA, VERNON.

A scarlet variety, bearing immense quantities of bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect. The foliage is also very ornamental at first green, when the plants are young, and changing with age until the stems and leaves are suffused with a reddish tinge. Sow the seed early in boxes and transplant when large enough to pots. The plants bloom early in the summer and continue in great profusion until killed by frost. This, like other Begonias, is valuable in pots for winter blooming. Per pkt.....10



Various Asters.



Camellia Flowered Balsam.



Empress Candytuft.

BRACHYCOME. (*Swan River Daisy.*)

Free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater part of summer with a profusion of pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. Valuable for edging small beds. H. H. A.—3.

Iberidifolia. Six inches. Per pkt..... 5

CACALIA. (*Tassel Flower.*)

A popular free-flowering annual of easy culture. Grows two feet high. Sow in seed-bed out doors end of April, and transplant to one foot apart. Pkt. 5

CANNA.

Dwarf French Cannas are of exceptional merit for bedding, and are scarcely less valuable for pots in the winter. They bloom continually throughout the season, bearing large clusters of very showy flowers of different colors. Seed sown in hot-bed in January will begin blooming about the middle of the summer. The tall sorts are excellent for centres of beds and backgrounds.

Queen Charlotte. (*Novo.*) Color, rich velvety, blood-red, broadly margined with brightest canary yellow. Height three feet. Per pkt..... 10

Madam Crozy. A splendid variety. Orange, with broad yellow edge. Constant bloomer. Per pkt.... 10

Crozy's New Dwarf Hybrids. All colors Per pkt..... 10

Tall Varieties. Mixed. Per pkt..... 5

CAMPANULA.(*Canterbury Bells.*)

Popular beautiful hardy plants, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. Colors, rose, blue white, etc. Height, two and a half feet, H. B.—1-3.

Canterbury Bells. Single mixed. Per pkt..... 5

Canterbury Bells. Double mixed. Per pkt..... 5

Campanula Calycanthema. (*Cup and Saucer.*) This is the finest variety, producing plants with large rose, white and blue flowers, resembling a cup and saucer. Mixed colors. Per pkt..... 10



Campanula Calycanthema.

CALCEOLARIA.

A gorgeous greenhouse plant, producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer. Colors, yellow, maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique fashion. 1½ ft. T. P.—2.

Hybrida Grandiflora. Saved from a choice collection: all colors mixed. Per pkt..... 25

CALLIRHOE.

Hardy trailing plants, blooming throughout the summer and fall. Have bright purplish red flowers. Sow in April, and thin out to one foot apart. Per pkt..... 5

CALIFORNIA YELLOW BELLS.

One of the loveliest annuals of California, which has excited the attention of flower lovers. The plant forms a compact bush 12 to 24 inches in height, and its numerous branches are fairly loaded with broad, bell-shaped, pendulous flowers of a delicate cream color and about half an inch long. They are almost everlasting, retaining their shape and color until the seed has ripened. H. A.—2-3. Per pkt..... 10

CANDYTUFT.

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, the plants being fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. All except one sort listed are H. A. growing one foot high.

Empress. A fine variety, bearing large trusses, pure white, in pyramidal-shaped spikes. Extra fine for cutting, or makes a fine bedding plant. Per pkt..... 10

Crimson. Bright color. Per pkt..... 5

New Carmine. Free blooming, pretty. Per pkt..... 5

White Rocket. White; large trusses. Per pkt..... 5

Mixed Colors. Per pkt..... 5

White Perennial. A profuse white blooming hardy variety. Blooms early in the spring. Per pkt..... 10

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.

Beautiful, showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height, two feet. H. A.—2-3.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt..... 5

Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial.

Excellent for cutting. Per pkt..... 10

CANTERBURY BELLS.

(See Campanula.)

CALENDULA.

Showy free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. They succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. H. A.—2-3. Transplant to one foot apart. Height, one foot.

Meteor. Pale straw yellow, striped with orange; very double. Per oz., 25 cts.; pkt., 5

Prince of Orange. This new variety surpasses in beauty the well-known Meteor. The stripes are of deeper orange, and make a brilliant appearance. Per oz., 30 cts.; per pkt..... 5

CARNATIONS.

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. They are excellent bloomers in the garden and almost indispensable for winter flowering. With the exception of *Marguerites* they will very seldom bloom the first season, but will stand the winter well, and flower profusely the following season. H. H. P. 1-3. Height 1 to 2 feet.

[NOTE.—To extend the life of carnation plants, keep the blooms picked off.]

- Marguerite.** This new variety blooms four months after sowing the seed. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf, flowering very profusely. Blooms double and ranging through the various shades of red, pink, white, etc. Per pkt. 10
- Perpetual, or Monthly.** A splendid class of ever-blooming carnations. Per pkt. 15
- Finest German.** Mixed. Double. Very fine. Per pkt. 15
- Good Mixed.** Per pkt. 5
- Picotees.** Flowers either white or yellow, bordered with purple, red or rose. Excellent. Mixed. Pkt. 10

CATCHFLY. (*Silene*.)

A beautiful genus of free flowering plants producing white and pink flowers. Height six inches. H. A.—1-2. Per pkt. 5

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB.

Very showy and satisfactory plants, bearing large ornamental comb-like heads of various colors. Excellent for beds or as pot plants. H. A. 1-3.

- Crimson Feathered.** Bears beautiful feather-like blooms. Three feet. Per pkt. 5
- Dwarf Crimson.** Fine large comb. One foot. Per pkt. 5
- Glasgow Prize.** Dark foliage, immense showy dark crimson combs. One foot. Per pkt. 10
- Japanese.** A handsome variety, having combs of brilliant crimson, cut and ruffled like lace. Two feet. Per pkt. 5

CENTRANTHUS.



Centranthus.

Pretty compact growing plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Sown in April, and transplanted when large enough to one foot apart. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 5

CENTAUREA.

WHITE LEAVED VARIETIES. H. H. P.

(*Dusty Miller*.)

Highly prized for their beautiful white foliage. Sown early in spring in hot beds or in-doors, and transplanted when large enough to the open ground.

- Gymnocarpa.** Silver foliage, delicately cut. Height one and a half feet. Per oz. 60 cts.; pkt. 10
- Candidissima.** Very white dwarf. Height one foot. Per 1,000 seeds, 75 cts.; pkt. 10

CENTAUREA CYANUS. H. A.—2.

(*Corn Flower*. *Ragged Robin*.)

- Margarita.** (New) A beautiful large white flowering variety, having a delightful odor. Per pkt. 10
- Mixed Colors.** A beautiful strain of this popular annual, comprising lovely shades of blue, rose purple and white flowers. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 5

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The annual chrysanthemums bear no resemblance to the late autumn varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, have fine delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers of various bright rich colors. H. A. 2-3.

- Carinatum "Eclipse."** A showy variety, bearing flowers of a golden yellow, with a purplish scarlet centre and dark brown disc. Per pkt. 5
- Burridgeanum.** Crimson; white centre. Per pkt. 5
- Double Japanese.** Perennial varieties bearing fantastic-shaped flowers. Colors mixed. Per pkt. 10



CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

Magnificent flowering plants for greenhouse or conservatory. Bears large clusters of flowers in shades of white, violet, blue and crimson, the plants being virtually covered with blooms. Sow seed in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for next spring blooming. Large flowering. Mixed. Per pkt. 25

CLARKIA.

Hardy annuals, producing flowers of different colors, white, rose, red, purple, etc., throughout the season. Fine mixed varieties. Per pkt. 5

CLIANTHUS.

Magnificent plants of great beauty, which can be successfully grown when sown in open ground in May, in a dry, sunny position.

Dampieri. A magnificent shrub, flowers in clusters, drooping, pea-shaped, four inches in length, of a brilliant scarlet, with intense black spots in centre of each flower. Per pkt. 10

COCKSCOMB. (See *Celosia*.)

COLEUS.

Popular foliage plants for bedding, edgings and ribbon gardening. Although perennials, they will attain perfection the first season from seed sown early in the house. The seed we offer is selected from the best strains, and will produce different colored plants of desirable markings.

Finest Mixed. Per pkt. 10

COLLINSIA.

Pretty free-blooming annuals, remarkably attractive in beds or mixed borders. Height one foot. H. A.—1-3. Per pkt. 5

COSMOS HYBRIDUS.

See our choice collection of varieties on page 49.

CYCLAMEN.

Valuable greenhouse plants, producing blooms which are very desirable for cut-flower work, and make ornamental plants for windows. The curious shape of the flowers attracts almost universal attention, and the length of time the plants bloom is remarkable.

Sown early in house will produce fine bulbs for next winter's flowering. Our strains are fine.

- Persicum.** Choice mixed. Per pkt. 15
- Persicum Giganteum.** Per pkt. 25



Jules Chretien Dahlia.

DAHLIA.

This well-known flower succeeds admirably from seed if started early in hot-bed or the house. The mixed seed does not come true, but sports and produces different color and kinds. It is in this way that new sorts are originated. Height, four to six feet. H. H. P. -3.

Jules Chretien. A new, bright scarlet variety, compact growth, and literally covered with bloom throughout the summer. Makes a gorgeous show, and is well adapted for bedding and cut flowers. Per pkt.11

Single. Mixed colors,10

Double. Mixed colors,10

Dahlia Roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen, For varieties, see page 64.

DAISY. (Bellis Perennis.)

An old favorite, bearing double white and pink flowers in greatest profusion. Sown in the fall or early in the house will produce flowers from April to June. H. P. Height, 6 inches.

Double. All colors mixed. Per pkt.10

Double Pure White. Per pkt.15

DIANTHUS. (Pinks.)

Double Japan Pink.

This genus of plants is one of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction. The plants are symmetrical in growth, and produce a profusion of bloom throughout the summer. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. All except one listed are H. A., growing about one foot high. Sow early in April.

Chinenis. (China Pink.) Double. Colors mixed. Per pkt.8

Heddewigii. (Japan Pink.) Colors vary from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose. Mixed. Per pkt.8

Heddewigii Double. (Double Japan Pink.) Fine mixed colors. Per pkt.5

Imperialis. (Double Imperial Pink.) Mixed colors. Per pkt.5

Laciniatus. A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. Per pkt.5

Eastern Queen. Magnificent flowers, splendidly striped and stained. Per pkt.10

Pheasant's Eye. A beautiful single variety. White flowers with dark centre. H. P. Per pkt.5

DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.)

Handsome stately plants of ornamental growth, bearing in great profusion spotted purplish flowers. Sow in April. H. P. Per pkt.5

ESCHOLTZIA. (California Poppy.)

Showy free-blooming plants, very attractive for bedding. Flowers are of extremely rich and beautiful colors. Sow in April in open ground. Height one foot. H. A. 1-3.

Mandarin. Orange and scarlet. Per pkt.8

Rose Cardinal. Beautiful pink. Wonderfully effective. Per pkt.6

Mixed Colors. Per pkt.6

FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis.)

Popular and charming little plants, bearing delicate blue flowers, which are highly prized for their modest beauty. Sow in April, choosing a moist and shady situation. H. H. P. -1 2

Eliza Fonrobert. Large flowering, strong growing sort. Remarkably fine. The central blooms are double. Per pkt.11

Alpestris. Blue. Per pkt.5

GAILLARDIA.

Gaillardia Lorenziana.

Hardy annuals, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers which are produced in great profusion all through the summer; desirable bedding plants, and excellent for cutting. Sow in April.

Mixed Colors. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt.5

Lorenziana. Double. Fine for massing and bouquets. Per pkt.5

Grandiflora. New perennial varieties, bearing gorgeous flowers two-and-a-half to three inches across. Splendid for permanent beds. Excellent for cutting. Per pkt.10

GERANIUMS.

One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sow early in doors and transplant about May 1st.

Zonale. Mixed colors. Per pkt.10

Apple Scented. A fragrant variety; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep the soil moist. Per pkt.15

GILIA.

Pretty dwarf plants flowering early and continuing in bloom all summer. Sow end of March in open ground and thin out to six inches apart. H. A. -1-2.

Gilia Tricolor. Mixed. Per pkt.5

GOLDEN ROD. (Solidago Canadensis.)

A hardy, golden yellow perennial, indigenous in a great part of this country, and proposed as our "National Flower." Per pkt.

GLOBE AMARANTH. (*Bachelor's Buttons.*)

Well-known, popular everlasting which form bushy plants about 2 feet high and bearing sometimes hundreds of flowers. Colors white, purple, striped, etc. Excellent as border plant, and the flowers very useful for winter decoration. H. A.—2-3.

Compact Red.

Dwarf variety, excellent for bedding. Per pkt. . . . 5

Mixed Colors.

Per pkt. 5

GLOXINIA.

Charming greenhouse plants of dwarf habit. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion—often 3 to 4 inches across—and are of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors, many of which are magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under the most ordinary culture they bloom continuously for months. Sow early in a box in finely sifted soil, transplanting to pots. T. P. Height 1 foot.

French Hybrids. Profuse bloomers. Per pkt. . . 25

CODETIA.

Very attractive hardy annuals, flowering profusely early in the season. Plants are of dwarf habit, flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors, resembling satin. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 5

HELICHRYSUM.

One of the best everlastings; bearing large double flowers of white, yellow, crim-on, etc. Makes very showy and attractive plants for the border. If the flowers are desired for winter bouquets, they should be cut just as opening and dried in the shade. H. A.—2-3.

Finest Double Mixed. Per pkt. 5

HIBISCUS.

A showy and ornamental plant, bearing flowers three to four inches in diameter. Sow in April in open ground.

Africanus.

White with black eye. H. A. Pkt. 6
Coccineus.
Bright scarlet; showy. H. P. Pkt. 5

HOLLYHOCKS

Select stately and showy early blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double, and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, and blooming year after year when once planted. H. P. Sow in April.

Our strains of Hollyhocks are very fine.

Double White.

Per pkt. 10

Double Pink.

Per pkt. 10

Double Scarlet.

Per pkt. 10

Double, all colors.

Mixed. Per pkt. 5

HELIOTROPE.

Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding purposes or pot culture. Start in the house or hot-bed in March, and transplant early in May.

Blue or White.

Per pkt. 10

Mixed.

All shades, 10

ICE PLANT.

Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in the house or hot-bed. Per pkt. . . . 5

LARKSPUR.

(*Delphinium.*)

Ornamental and desirable plants, producing flowers of varied and brilliant colors. The perennial varieties are well suited for permanent beds. Sow either in fall or early spring.

Dwarf German Rocket.

H. A. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 5

Fine Perennial Hybrids.

Mixed colors. Pkt. 5

LINUM.

A pretty annual, covered with bright red flowers borne on slender, graceful stems. Splendid for massing, the flowers being borne in greatest profusion. H. H. A.—2-3. Per pkt. 5

LOBELIA.

Pretty profuse-blooming plants, of great value for edging as well as for hanging baskets or vases. Seed must be started in pots or boxes of sandy soil, and carefully watered. When large enough plant in the open ground, six inches apart.

Erinus Compacta

Alba. White, compact, and very profuse blooming. Per pkt. 10

Speciosa, Tom

Thumb. Blue, low growing. Per pkt. . . 10

Crystal Palace.

Dark blue. Splendid. One foot. Per pkt. . 10



Lobelia Crystal Palace.

LYCHNIS.

Handsome and useful plants, bearing scarlet flowers. Sow in April, and transplant when large enough to two feet apart. Grows two feet high. H. P.—1-2.

Chalcedonica.

Per pkt. 5

MARIGOLD.

Easily grown and useful garden plants. The African are tall growing, and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are low growing, and best adapted to small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. H. A.—2-3.

French Gold Striped. Plant of dwarf habit; flowers of a rich maroon striped with golden yellow. Very strong. Per oz. 50 cts.; pkt. 5

Eldorado. Flowers are three to four inches in diameter, imbricated, and very double. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange. Per pkt. 5

African. Dark orange, with quilled petals. Tall. Per oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 5

MARVEL OF PERU. (*Four O'clock.*)

Well-known and popular flowers; blooms opening only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Colors, white, yellow, crimson, striped, etc.; flowers showy and in great profusion. H. H. B. Blooms first season.

Finest Mixed Hybrids. Per pkt. 5



Heliotrope.



Bachelor's Buttons.



Hollyhocks.

If you purchase

seeds in pkts. to the amount of \$1.00 you can select \$1.25 worth. For fifty cents select sixty cents worth.

MIGNONETTE.

An universal favorite on account of its delicate fragrance. Good for pots or garden culture, but, to produce the finest blooms, should be in a partially shady situation. If thinned out will produce stronger plants and better blooms. Sow the seed at intervals through out the summer for a succession of bloom.

Allen's Defiance. See *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 48. Per pkt. 15
Machet. Fine for pots or borders. Symmetrical growth. Very large spikes. Per oz. 75 cts. Pkt. 10
Victoria. Dwarf branching variety, with large trusses of deep red flowers. Per pkt. 5
Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color. Per pkt. 5
Crimson Giant. One of the best large flowering sorts. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5
Hybrid Spiral. A strong grower, producing flowery spikes 8 to 11 inches long. Per oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 5
Sweet. Large flowering. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

MIMULUS.

Tender plants, succeeding best in damp, shady situations. Sow early in April in open ground.

Tigrinus. (*Monkey Flower*). Bears beautiful blotched and spotted flowers in great profusion. Per pkt. 10
Moschatus. The well-known Musk plant; leaves highly scented; bears small yellow flowers. Pkt. 10

*Machet Mignonette.***MOLUCELLA.**

A newly-introduced annual and biennial shell flower from Assyria. It grows to a height of six or eight feet, and is most valuable for growing as a single specimen on lawns. Sown early in the house and transplanted to open ground it blooms from June to October.

Spinosa. Per pkt.

NASTURTIUM.

Valuable summer flowering plants; the leaves are a glossy green and the flowers of all colors, beautifully shaded. The Tom Thumb varieties grow one foot high, and make very effective bedding plants, blooming profusely the whole summer. The Tall are excellent as climbers and trailing, blooming profusely. H. A.

TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

Empress of India. Has dark tinted foliage, while the flowers are of the most brilliant crimson color. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5
Pearl. Pure white flowers, fine for contrast. Per pkt. 5
Golden King. Golden yellow flowers. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5
Ruby King. Crimson scarlet flowers. Per pkt. 5
Spotted. Beautifully blotched. Per pkt. 5
Rose. Rose tinted. Per pkt. 5
Finest Mixed. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

For Tall or Running varieties, see page 61.

*Golden King Nasturtium.***+PANSIES.+**

Universal favorites. Excellent for beds and borders. Seed sown early in the spring will bloom very satisfactorily early in the summer. Our strains are unexcelled.

Wood's Exhibition. This choice strain is unexcelled for its varied and beautiful colors. The flowers are very large, of most brilliant and effective markings, and matchless form and beauty. Per pkt. 25 cts.; 3 for 65 cts.; 5 pkts. \$1.00

Trimardeau. A remarkably large and distinct class of Pansies, individual blooms sometimes measuring 3 inches across. Splendid colors mixed. Per pkt. 15 cts.; 2 for 25 cts.; 5 pkts.50

German Finest Mixed. A splendid strain, producing large-sized flowers, beautifully stained and blotched. Pkt.15
Good Mixed. Per oz., \$1.00; pkt.05

The following are separate sorts and are very effective for massing in beds or borders in blocks of distinct colors:

Cardinal. (New.) Color as near red as has yet been produced. Per pkt.10

Faust, or King of the Blacks. Per pkt.05

Snow Queen. Very large, satiny white. Per pkt.05

Emperor William. Brilliant ultramarine blue with rich purple eye. Pkt.05

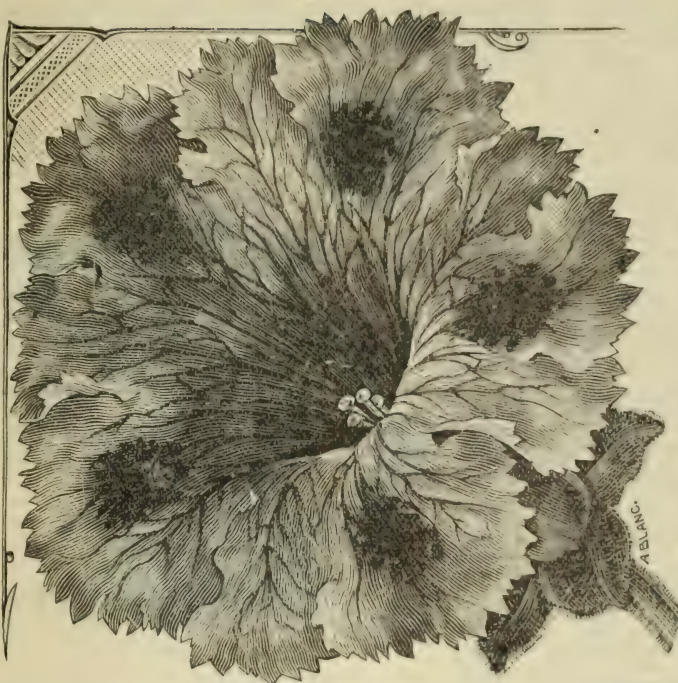
Lord Beaconsfield. Violet, shading to white on the upper petals. Per pkt.05

Yellow. Bright yellow, with black eye. Per pkt.05

Collection of six last named varieties.30

*Wood's Exhibition Pansy.*

PETUNIA.



California Hybrid Petunia.

NEMOPHILA. (*Love Grove.*)

Dwarf hardy annuals of neat, compact habit, blooming all summer. Sow early in April, and thin out to six inches apart. Blue and white. Per pkt.... 5

NIGELLA. (*Love in a Mist.*)

Curious and interesting free-flowering plants of easy culture. Sow in March or April. Mixed. Per pkt.... 5

OENOTHERA BIENNIS, EVENING PRIM-ROSE.

Beautiful large flowering plants of easy culture; desirable for large beds or shrubby borders. Sow in April. Per pkt..... 5

OXALIS.

A splendid little plant, with bright-colored flowers; desirable for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. Sow in April. Per pkt.....10

PORTULACA. (*Moss Flowers.*)

Desirable and popular hardy annuals, succeeding best in a sunny situation, and producing flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The Double Portulaca is especially beautiful and showy. Sow end of April or beginning of May.

Single. Per oz. 50 cts.; pkt..... 5
Double Mixed. Per pkt.....10

PRIMULA.

Very desirable plants for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large and beautifully fringed, of all shades of red, pink, white, etc., and are borne in great profusion. Sow the seed in May or June, transplanting to pots.

Chinensis Fimbriata. Beautifully fringed, choice mixed colors. Per pkt..... 25

One of the best plants for bedding, the flowers being large of brilliant colors, and borne in great profusion. H. H. P.—2-3. Height 1½ to 2 feet.

California Hybrids.

This splendid large flowering strain of single Petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisitely marked colorings. The flowers are very large, deep-throated, and beautifully fringed. Per pkt 15

Double. This strain produces a good percentage of double flowers. Finest mixed colors. Per pkt 25

Hybrids. Finest mixed. Splendid. Per pkt..... 5

PENTSTEMON.

Excellent plants for borders. The individual blooms somewhat resemble Gloxinias, most gorgeous colors of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and striped, and the delight of all beholders.

Gloxinioides. A new annual Pentstemon, which for profusion of bloom and varied and beautiful colors surpasses the perennial sorts. Seed sown early in the house will bloom from July till frost. Per pkt 10

Choice Perennial Mixed. Per pkt.....10

PHLOX.

One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground, can be started earlier if desired in-doors. The double varieties will come more true to name if planted in light soil.

Double Yellow. A new sort, having semi-double blooms, which are very pretty, and have a slight perfume. Per pkt..... 10

Double White. A profuse bloomer, and one of great value for cutting, as it flowers at a time when white flowers are especially valuable. The seed produces about sixty per cent. double white blooms. Per pkt.....10

Star of Quedlingburg. A new dwarf Phlox, bearing pretty star-shaped flowers, varying in color from violet to white and rose. Per pkt.....10

Grandiflora. Large flowering varieties, and a great improvement on the older sorts. All colors. Pkt.....10

Drummondii. A favorite old variety on account of its pretty and dazzling colors. Mixed. Per oz. 50 cts.; per pkt..... 5

Perennial. Early herbaceous perennials. Once sown they stand for years. Mixed colors. Per pkt.....10



Star of Quedlingburg.

PINKS. (*See Dianthus.*)

BEAUTIFUL POPPIES.

Poppies succeed remarkably well in the South, and hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colors and showy display as these. Very easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to bloom. The varieties we offer are the best of the class, and can be depended on to produce satisfactory results. H. A.—1-2.

Tulip Poppy. (*Papaver Glacum.*) This sterling variety, originating from Armenia, stands pre-eminent in our list of annuals. The plants grow 12 to 14 inches high, bearing in abundance large, bright scarlet flowers, which are so dazzling in appearance as to remind one of a bed of scarlet tulips. They continue to bloom six or eight weeks, reflecting a brilliancy that makes the garden beautiful. Per pkt.....10

Cardinal Poppy. The finest of all double Poppies. The plants grow about eighteen inches high, bearing large, very double flowers of glowing scarlet on white ground, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green of the foliage. Remains in bloom quite a long time, and is a very desirable sort. Per pkt.....10

White Swan. A splendid new variety, with immense double white flowers, beautifully fringed. Per pkt.....5

Mikado. (*Striped Japanese Poppy.*) A beautiful sort, having the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Colors, scarlet and white, fringed edges very distinct. Per pkt.....5

Shirley Poppies. These beautiful Poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant in color. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, and are delicately edged and fringed. Fine mixed. Pkt.....5

Danebrog. Large bright scarlet, with a cross in the centre. Per pkt.....5

Umbrosom. Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal. Per pkt.....5

Iceland Poppies. A beautiful fragrant strain, which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin, and plants will flower for three or four years after sown. Fine mixed. Per pkt.....10

Carnation Flowered. Splendid double fringed varieties. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt.....5

Peony Flowered. Large and very double. Mixed colors. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt.....5



Cardinal Poppy.

RHODANTHE.

Fine graceful plants, producing beautiful flowers of various colors. Make pretty everlasting for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before fully open and dried in the shade. H. H. A.—2-3.

Manglesi. Rose-colored and white. Per pkt.....

ROSE CAMPION. (*Agrostemma.*)

Splendid dwarf growing plants for dry situations, bearing pretty rose-colored flowers on long, slender stems. Good for massing. Height, one foot. H. F. First season. Per pkt... 5

*Pyrethrum Aureum*, "Golden Moss."PYRETHRUM. (*Golden.*)

Dwarf-growing plants with golden yellow foliage, extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders and edgings. They are usually grown as half-hardy annuals, although they are perennials.

Golden Moss. (New) Foliage very finely cut, and so short as to give the appearance of little tufts of golden moss. (See cut.) Per pkt.....15

Golden Feather. Height, 9 inches. Pkt.....10

RICINUS. (*Castor Oil Plant.*)

Luxuriant rapid growing annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for backgrounds or centres of beds of foliage plants. H. H. A.

Zanzibariensis. A new class, bearing gigantic leaves 2 to 2½ feet across, and growing to an enormous size. The leaves are of various colors, green, coppery brown, purple, bronze, etc. and the stems from pale green to various shades of red. Exceedingly handsome. (See cut.) All colors Per oz. 30 cts.; per pkt.....10

Sanguineus. Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

*Ricinus Zanzibariensis.*

SALVIA. (*Scarlet Sage*.)

One of the most showy and desirable bedding plants in cultivation. The plants grow usually about three feet high, bearing immense quantities of intense scarlet flowers on long racemes. H. H. P. Start early in hot beds.

Splendens. The well-known scarlet variety. Pkt. 10
Patens. Splendid deep blue. Per pkt. 15

SALPICLOSSIS.

One of the most beautiful of flowering annuals, forming strong, bushy plants about eight or ten inches high, and bearing large, funnel-shaped flowers of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced. Finest mixed, per pkt. 5

SANVITALIA.

Dwarf-growing free-flowering plants, very suitable for borders or rock-work. Has double golden yellow flowers, produced in the greatest abundance. Height, six inches. H. A.—2-3. Per pkt. 5

SAPONARIA.

A beautiful class of compact growing plants, producing masses of rose and white flowers, which continue to bloom all summer. Height, one foot. H. A.—2-3. Per pkt. 5

SCABIOSA.

Hardy annual, producing flowers of a great variety in colors, which are very desirable for bouquets. Height, one and a half feet. H. A.—2-3. All colors mixed. Per pkt. 5

SENSITIVE PLANT.

(*Mimosa Pudica*.)

Curious and interesting plants, with pinkish white flowers. The leaves close and droop when touched or shaken. Height 1½ feet. H. H. A.—2-3. Per pkt. 5

STOCKS. (*Gilliflower*.)

Popular annuals, desirable for bedding, massing or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of bloom, so that each plant forms a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Height, one and a half feet. H. H. A.—1-2.

Ten Weeks. Large flowering; fine mixed. Per oz. \$2.00; pkt. 5

Large Flowering White. Per pkt. 10

Rose. Large flowering. Very pretty. Per pkt. 10

Cut and Come Again. Pure white, growing about two feet high. Throws out side branches, each of which bears a cluster of double blossoms, which can be cut from early summer to fall. Pkt. 15

SWEET WILLIAM.

A beautiful class of free-flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders; hardy perennials. Sow in March or April.

Sweet William. Fine mixed. Per pkt. 5

Double. Finest mixed. Per pkt. 10



Grandiflora Zinnia.

TORENIA.

One of the prettiest plants for borders, vases or hanging baskets. They bloom continually during the summer in open ground and also in winter in the green house. Start seed in house and transplant to open ground early in May.

Fournieri. Blue, with bright yellow throat; very free flowering. Per pkt. 10

Bailloiti. Deep yellow and maroon. Per pkt. 10

SUNFLOWER.

Luxuriant growing plants for centres of beds or background for other plants. H. A.—2-3.

Golden Beauty. See *Notes*, page 48. Per pkt. 10

Double Californian. Double yellow variety, growing three to five feet high. Per pkt. 5

New Multiflowered. A variety growing in pyramidal shape twelve to fifteen feet in height, and literally covered with medium-sized yellow flowers with black centre. Per pkt. 10

VINCA. (*Madagascar Periwinkle*.)

A beautiful free-flowering plant, succeeding and blooming admirably throughout our hot summers. The leaves are dark glossy green; flowers single, about one and a half inches across. H. H. A.—2-3. Colors pink and white. Per pkt. 5

VIRGINIAN STOCK.

Well-known beautiful free-flowering annuals, desirable for beds, baskets or edgings; succeeds well in any soil. H. A.—1-2. Pink and white. Per pkt. 5

VIOLETS.

Favorite little plants, producing flowers of most delightful fragrance; popular with every one. Sow seed in March or April.

Blue or White. Per pkt. 10

Mixed. Per pkt. 10

VERBENA.

Splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty, and do not get the rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April.

New Mammoth. This strain produces blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. We have the best quality to be obtained. Per pkt. 10

Defiance. Brilliant scarlet. Excellent for bedding. Per pkt. 10

Pure White. Dwarf for borders. Per pkt. 10

Finest Mixed Hybrids. Per oz. 75c.; pkt. 5

WEST INDIA RATTLEBOX.

A low-growing branching plant, with dark green oval leaves, bearing long racemes of golden yellow flowers with brown velvety keel, and resembling yellow Sweet Peas. The flowers are filled with clusters of round pods, which, when shaken, sound like a child's rattle. Per pkt. 10

WALLFLOWER.

Well-known hardy plants producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. H. P.—1.

Single Mixed Colors. Per pkt. 5

Double. Finest mixed. Per pkt. 10

ZINNIAS.

For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable. Sow early in house or hot-bed, or late in open ground.

Curled and Crested. A new strain of fairly good, fantastically shaped flowers. Per pkt. 10

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf; excellent for beds and borders; flowers double, and of very bright colors. Per pkt. 10

Grandiflora. New Giant Zinnias; perfectly double; flowers of finest mixed colors. Per pkt. 10

New Double Striped. A strain of very fine striped or Zebra Zinnias. Per pkt. 10

Elegans. Finest mixed double. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5

SEEDS OF CLIMBERS.

Most of these attain perfection the first season, and are excellent for covering porches, trellises, etc.

ABOBRA.

A rapid-growing and exceedingly beautiful climber, producing dazzling scarlet fruits, which form a striking contrast against the dark, glossy green of the foliage. Height ten feet. H. H. P.

Viridiflora. Per pkt..... 5

ADLUMIA. (*Alleghany Vine*.)

An attractive climbing plant, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. It is perfectly hardy, and continues to improve year by year after once established. A shady situation suits it best. Height fifteen feet. H. B.

Cirrhusa. (*Mountain Fringe*.) Flesh white. Per pkt..... 5

AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii. (Also known as Boston Ivy and Japanese Ivy.) A rapid growing creeper with lovely green foliage, which turns red in the fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. Height fifty feet. H. P. Per oz. 25 cts.; pkt..... 5

BALLOON VINE. (*Love in a Puff*.)

Very pretty and rapid growing climbers, with inflated seed pods shaped like a balloon. Has small white flowers, produced in abundance, which make it very attractive. Grows ten feet high. H. H. A.

Balloon Vine. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

BALSAM APPLE.

A beautiful climber, with ornamental foliage, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Its fruit changes from a golden yellow to a bright red. Far prettier as a climber than the Balsam Pear. Plant end of April. Grows 15 feet high. Per oz. 30c; per pkt. 5

BALSAM PEAR.

A very desirable climber, bearing large prickly pear-shaped yellow fruit, the flesh of which, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes one of the best and most effective pain-killers and healers of cuts, bruises, etc., known. Height ten feet. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt..... 5

BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY.

(*Ipomea Setosa*.)

A very vigorous and luxuriant climbing annual. The vines grow thirty to forty feet high, branching in every direction, and make a very thick shade. The flowers are from three to four inches across, of a beautiful rose color, and open in the morning. Every part of the plant is covered with short reddish hairs, which, with its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods, render it very ornamental and of tropical aspect. Excellent for porches or arbors, bearing its large clusters of flowers till frost. T. P. Per pkt.....10

BRYONOPSIS.



Bryonopsis.

A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like pale green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. Height ten feet. H. H. A. Per pkt..... 5

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

A very desirable rapid-growing climbing plant, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. Height ten feet. H. H. A. Per pkt..... 5

CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA.

(*Butterfly Pea*.)

This new, hardy perennial vine is a splendid acquisition. It blooms in June from seed sown in April, bearing profusely its large inverted pea-shaped blossoms, which range in color from rosy violet to purple. Makes a splendid, graceful climber, and has a delightful odor. Can be started in the house, or sown in open ground where they are to bloom. Per pkt.....10

CLEMATIS. (*Virgin's Bower*.)

Rapid-growing climbers; flowers borne in clusters, and are very fragrant. Soak the seed in warm water twenty four hours before sowing. Hardy perennials. **Flammula.** Small pure white. Per pkt..... 6

Fine Varieties Mixed. Per pkt..... 6

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR. (*Morning Glory*.)

Popular and rapid-climbing plants, bearing flowers of the most beautiful colors. Sow in March.

Finest Mixed Colors. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 6

Mauritanicus. Blue. Splendid for vases, hanging baskets or trailing. Per pkt.....10

New Double. Very rapid climber; white, with red or blue spot at the base of each petal. Pkt.....10

COBÆA.

One of the finest of our summer climbers, with fine foliage and large bell-shaped purple flowers. It grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet, and spreading out correspondingly. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house, and transplant in May. Half-hardy perennial.

Scandens. Purple.

Per pkt.....10

CUCUMIS.

(*Snake Cucumber*.)

Ornamental climbers, bearing curious fruit.

Vines make a luxuriant growth. Plant end of April. Per pkt..... 5



Cobæa Scandens.

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the prettiest climbers in cultivation. To secure the best results sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April. Height ten feet.

White or Scarlet. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt..... 5

Ivy Leaved. A rapid-growing variety bearing in profusion small fiery scarlet blooms the whole summer. Per pkt..... 5

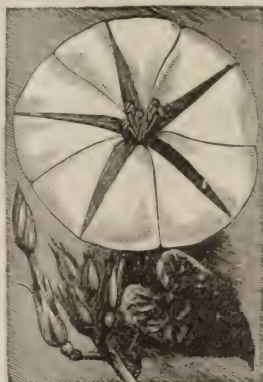
Mixed. White and scarlet. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt... 5

DOLICHOS. (*Hyacinth Bean*.)

Rapid-growing climbers, bearing racemes of purple and white flowers. Beautiful in fall. Sow end of April. **Lab Lab.** Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

EVENING GLORY OR MOON FLOWER.

(*Ipomea Grandiflora Alba*.)



Evening Glory.

A beautiful rapid climber, having large white flowers from four to six inches in diameter, which open in the evening. Start seed in the house and transplant when the weather is warm.

Note.—It is best, before planting Evening Glory seed, to bore a small hole in one end through the outer hull.

Hybrida. This hybridized strain of Moonflower or Evening Glory comes in bloom from 30 to 45 days earlier, and has all the luxu-

riance of the other sort, and bears quite a many blooms. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Per pkt...10

Grandiflora Alba. The well-known variety; large flowers; pure white. Per pkt.....16

COURDS.



Gourds.

A curious genus of climbing plants, bearing fruits of various shapes and sizes, some of which are very attractive and pretty, while others are valued for their usefulness. Sow early in May. Tender annuals. The following varieties, either mixed or separate, per packet, 5 cents; oz. 40 cents.

Bottle,
Hercules Club,
Lemon,
New Miniature,
Orange,
Fine Mixture of
Small Sorts, per pkt. 5
Dish Cloth, per pkt. 5

HUMULUS JAPONICUS. (*Japanese Hop.*)

A very ornamental and fast growing climber. The foliage is a lively green, and stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color till late in the fall. Undoubtedly a splendid climber for covering verandas, trellises, etc. T. A. Height, 15 to 20 feet. Per pkt... 5

Variegata. (New.) Dark green leaves, shaded and marbled with silvery white. Per pkt..... 10

HYACINTH OR JACK BEANS.

(See *Dolichos.*)

NEW JAPANESE IMPERIAL MORNING GLORIES.

For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties.* p.

MAURANDIA.

Beautiful summer climber, with slender foliage, making a very rapid growth. Flowers of various shades of purple and white. Start the seeds in house or hot-bed, and transplant in open ground beginning of May. Height, 10 feet. T. P.—1-3.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt..... 10

MIXED FLOWER SEEDS FOR A WILD-FLOWER GARDEN.

This mixture contains over a hundred varieties of easy-growing and pretty flowers, which can be sown on all bare spots of ground and out-of-the-way places. It will be found useful for woodland paths, along roadsides, and in fence corners. Places that now appear unsightly can, with a little care, be made to look very beautiful, and will yield a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Sow either broadcast or in drills, and keep the weeds down. Per large pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Flower Seeds by Weight.

Not less than half an ounce can be sold at ounce rates.

	Per oz.
Alyssum, Sweet,.....	.80
Amaranthus Caudatus,.....	.20
Ampelopsis, Vitis,.....	.25
Aster, Mixed China,.....	.60
Truffant's Peony Flowered, Mixed,.....	2.25
Victoria Mixed,.....	3.00
Balsam, Camelia Flowered, Double Mixed,.....	.50
White Perfection,.....	1.00
Balsam Apple,.....	.30
Balsam Pear,.....	.30
Balloon Vine (<i>Cardiospermum</i>),.....	.20
Calendula, Meteor,.....	.25
Prince of Orange,.....	.30
Candytuft, White Rocket,.....	.30
Fine Mixed,.....	.25
Centaurea, <i>Cyanusæstrum</i> ,.....	.60
Candicissima, per 1000 seeds, 75 cts.,.....	.20
Convolvulus Major, Finest Mixed,.....	.50
Cosmos, Hybrid, Mixed,.....	.50
Cypress Vine, Crimson,.....	.30
Mixed,.....	.30
Mammoth White,.....	1.00
Dianthus, Chinese, Double,.....	.50
Hedderwigii (Japan Pink),.....	.50
Hedderwigii, Double,.....	1.00
Gaillardia, Mixed,.....	.30
Gourds, Separate or Mixed,.....	.40
Hollyhock, Double Mixed, Fine,.....	1.00
Hyacinth Bean (<i>Dolichos</i>),.....	.20
Marigold, French Gold Striped,.....	.50

MINA LOBATA.

Half-hardy climbing annual from Mexico. The plant grows fifteen to twenty feet high, bearing, on graceful spikes, flowers which, when first opening, are vivid red, changing to orange, and when fully expanded to creamy white. They are free blooming, and splendid for porches, etc. Sow seed in January or February in a box, and transplant, T. A.—1-3. For pkt..... 10

MORNING GLORIES.

(See *Convolvulus.*)

NASTURTIUM OR TROPÆOLUM.

TALL OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

Very desirable for covering small trellises or fences. Make splendid plants also for vases or as trailing plants, and are very profuse bloomers. Height 6 ft. H. A.—2-3.

Von Moltke, Ruby rose, very brilliant, Per pkt. 5

Orange, Splendid, Per pkt..... 5

Large Dark Crimson, Showy flowers, Pkt. 5

Finest Mixed, Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

LOBBIANUM (Lobb's Nasturtiums.) Very pretty varieties, growing taller than the preceding kinds; smaller flowers, but very brilliant.

Finest Mixed. All colors. Per oz. 25 cts.; pkt... 5

Peregrinum, (Canary Bird Flower.) A splendid climber, yellow flowers. Height 10 feet. Per pkt... 5

PASSION FLOWERS.

Splendid hardy climbers, bearing beautiful blue and white flowers, fringed and curiously formed. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A.

Cærulea. Light blue, shaded. Per pkt..... 5

SMILAX.

A charming tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window garden. Used very extensively for decoration and bouquet green. Foliage light green and very graceful. Sow in box in March. Per pkt... 5

THUNBURGIA.

A rapid-growing climber, growing four to six feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in great profusion. Height, 5 ft. H. H. A.—2-3.

Alata. Buff, with black eye. Per pkt..... 5

CHOICE SWEET PEAS.

(See next page.)

	Per oz.
Marigold, Tall African,.....	.40
Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock),.....	.20
Mignonette, Sweet, Large Flowering,.....	.20
Machet,.....	.75
Nasturtium, Dwarf, Empress of India,.....	.30
Golden King,.....	.30
Ruby King,.....	.30
Pearl,.....	.30
Mixed, All Colors,.....	.30
Tall Mixed,.....	.30
Pansy, Good Mixed,.....	1.00
Best Imported German,.....	3.00
Petunia, Hybrid, Mixed, Single,.....	1.00
Phlox Drummondii, Mixed, Splendid,.....	.50
Poppy, Double Carnation, Mixed,.....	.20
Peony Flowered, Mixed,.....	.20
Portulaca, Single Mixed,.....	.60
Ricinus, Sanguineus,.....	.20
Salvia, Splendens,.....	1.75
Smilax,.....	.50
Sundew, Double California,.....	.15
Sweet Peas, Separate Colors, from.....	10 to 20
Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.,.....	10
Eckford's Large Flowering, lb. \$1.35, lb......	30
Sweet William, Single Mixed,.....	.30
Thunburgia, Alata,.....	.40
Verbena, Hybrids, Finest Mixed,.....	.75
Wallflower, Single Mixed,.....	.50
Zinnia, Elgans, Finest Double,.....	.30
Zebra or Striped,.....	.75

CHOICE SWEET PEAS.

Sweet peas are probably the most popular of all flowers grown from seeds. Their graceful blossoms of such exquisite beauty range from the palest white through a glorious display of brilliant colors of every imaginable shade, and are of greatest value for cutting and decoration. For success with Sweet Peas in this climate it is necessary to plant early and in a position not too sunny. The first of February is not too soon, the weather permitting, and if sown three or four inches deep will get good roots and be able to stand the hot weather very well. They can also be planted in October, and if protected slightly during the winter with a little coarse manure will make excellent plants in the spring. The ground should be moderately rich, and well worked before sowing.

These are among the best of the varieties offered, and our prices are put low to induce extended cultivation of this most exquisite and fashionable flower:

THREE NEW SWEET PEAS.

Red Riding Hood. Per pkt.....	15
Oddity. Per pkt.....	10
Daybreak. Per pkt.....	10

Three pkts., one of each sort, 25c. For description of the three above named varieties, see page 48.

30 POPULAR AND DISTINCT VARIETIES.

Those marked with an (*) are the newer sorts.

PRICE OF ALL VARIETIES 5 cts. per pkt.

	Per oz.
Adonis. Standards bright rose, wings carmine.....	10
Apple Blossom. Light pink and bluish.....	10
*Blanche Burpee. Pure white, of exquisite form and immense size. Claimed by Mr. Eckford to be the best white yet introduced.....	15
Blanche Ferry. Beautiful pink and white. Early, and very large flower.....	10
Boreation. Bronze mahogany and maroon. Immense flowers of largest expanded form.....	10
Captain Clarke. (Tricolor). White, pencilled and flushed with carmine.....	10
Captain of the Blues. Standards, purple mauve, wings light blue.....	10
Cardinal. Fine crimson scarlet.....	10
Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet and rose.....	10
*Duke of Clarence. Very beautiful hooded variety. A brilliant shade of rosy claret; extra large.....	10
Eliza Eckford. Pretty rose, flaked with deeper shade. Very attractive.....	15
Emily Henderson. Fine white variety.....	10
*Extra Early Blanche Ferry. A new sort, identical with Blanche Ferry, but two weeks earlier and dwarfier habit.....	20
Firefly. The rightest and best of all scarlets.....	20
Igneat. Superb deep scarlet; very large and expanded form.....	10

Varieties at 10 cts. per oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will be 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts. Special prices on large quantities.

	Per oz.
Invincible Striped. White and crimson.....	10
*Lady Beaconsfield. Standards light salmon pink, wings pale primrose yellow. Very fine.....	15
Monarch. Flowers very large. Standards, deep bronzy crimson, wings purplish blue.....	10
*Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. Flowers enormous, three to four on a stem. White ground, heavily striped and flaked with bright rose. Excellent.....	20
Mrs. Eckford. Primrose yellow, of largest expanded form. Very pretty.....	10
Mrs. Gladstone. The most delicately shaded variety of all. On opening, the flowers are buff, changing to a beautiful soft bluish.....	10
*Novelty. Standards orange rose, wings delicate mauve, margined with rose. Very bright.....	16
Princess Beatrice. Rosy pink. Fine.....	10
Princess of Wales. White, blue striped.....	10
Purple Prince. Standards, maroon, shaded with bronze.....	10
Queen of England. Pure white; splendid.....	10
Stanley. Rich maroon, of largest size; extra fine	10
Senator. Splendid, finely formed large flowers. White ground, shaded and striped with chocolate and light brown.....	10
The Queen. Pink, with mauve wings.....	10
Vesuvius. Dark red. Fine.....	10

Varieties at 15 cts. per oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will be 35 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts.

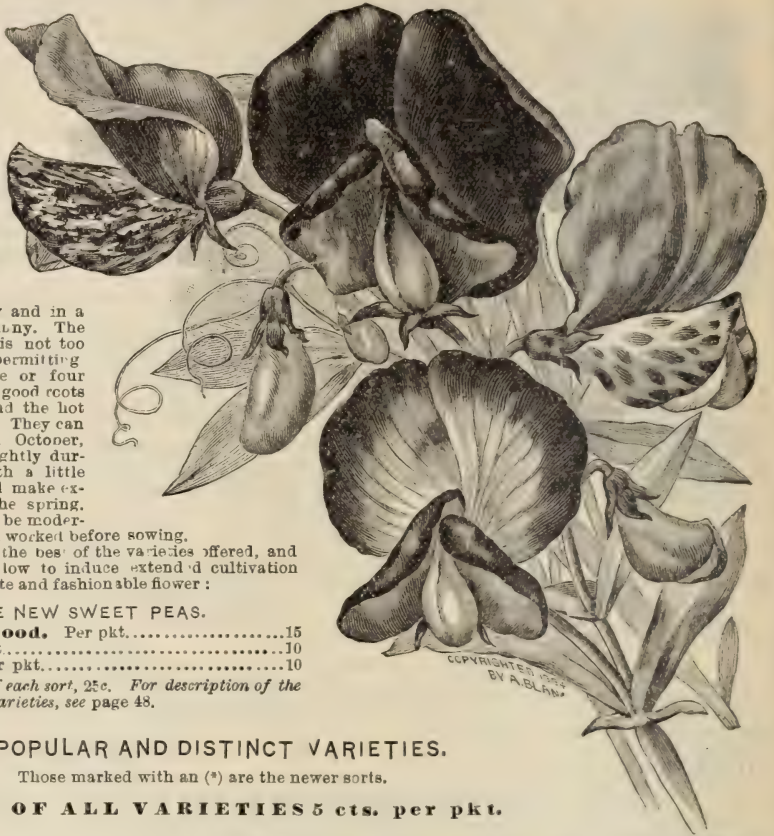
CHOICE MIXED SWEET PEAS.

Wood's Special Mixed. This strain includes all the new varieties with others of sterling merit, and makes a glorious combination of colors. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 1 ct.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Eckford's Large Flowering. A mixture of several varied and beautiful large flowering sorts introduced by this well-known grower in past years, known as the famous Eckford Sweet Peas. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Cheap Mixed Sweet Peas. This is a mixture of sorts that seed abundantly, and while not containing the beautiful varieties of recent introduction, is offered in competition at a low price. Per oz. 5 cts.; 3 ozs. for 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 3 lbs. for \$1.00; postpaid.

Everlasting Perennial Varieties. Mixed. Once sown they come up from year to year. Per pkt. 10 cts.



SELECT BEDDING PLANTS.

These can only be furnished by the dozen or one hundred, to be shipped either by express or freight. We cannot supply plants by mail. Our business in seeds having assumed such proportions, it is found expedient to drop this part of it. We think customers will be much better satisfied with this arrangement, as larger plants can be sent, and the prices are considerably lower. It would be a good plan if customers would club in and have their plants forwarded together, as they would get advantage of the very lowest prices, besides saving a considerable item in express charges. We only catalogue the leading and best varieties of plants suitable for general use; hence the list has been considerably reduced to save confusion in varieties.

PACKING AND GUARANTEE.

The packing is done in light boxes or baskets, to reduce cost of transportation, and we use particular care so that the plants shall reach purchasers in good order. If plants are sent by express we guarantee safe arrival, and in most cases they will arrive as fresh as when they left the greenhouse. On arrival unpack at once and set out the same evening if possible. We can also ship by freight, but in this case the purchaser must take the risk, though we will use every care for their protection. We make no charge for boxes, baskets, or delivering in express office or depots of this city.

List of Flowering Plants for Beds and Borders.

Twenty-five sold at 100 rates; six at dozen rates.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
ALTERNANTHERAS. Ornamental bright foliage plants for edging or ribbon gardening. Height, 6 inches.		
Red or yellow,.....	\$.50	\$ 3.25
AGERATIUM. White or blue,.....	.50	3.25
ALYSIMUM. Double white,.....	.50	3.25
ANTERS. Choice varieties,.....	.50	3.25
BEGONIAS. All choice kinds,.....	1.00	7.00
CALADIUMS. (<i>Elephant's Ears</i>),.....	1.50	10.00
CARNATIONS. Six fine varieties,.....	1.00	7.00
CENTAUREA. (<i>Dusty Miller</i>),.....	.50	3.50
CITRONALIS. (<i>Lemon Verbena</i>),.....	1.00	7.00

DWARF FRENCH CANNAS. These make a glorious display of bloom throughout the summer, and are also valuable as pot-plants for winter. We offer the following fine sorts. Height about 5½ feet:

Queen Charlotte. Crimson bord-red yellow.	
Madam Crozy. Scarlet bordered yellow.	
Rose Unique. Beautiful rose color.	
Florence Vaughan. Yellow spotted red.	
Charles Henderson. Fine crimson.	
Paul Marquand. Bright salmon scarlet.	
Price, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.	

	Per doz.	Per 100.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Twenty-five of the best and newest varieties for exhibition or garden culture, including Japanese and Chinese,.....	\$1.00	\$7.00
COCKSCOMB. Dwarf varieties,.....	.50	3.25
COLEUS. Choice varieties in assorted or separate colors,.....	.50	3.25
CUPHEA. Tricolor. (New),.....	.50	3.25
CUPHEA. (<i>Cigar Plant</i>),.....	.50	3.25
FEVERFEW. (<i>Golden Feather</i>),.....	.50	3.25
FUCHSIAS. Twelve fine single and double varieties, of beautiful and distinct colors,.....	1.00	7.00

GERANIUMS—FINE STOCK.

Ten Best Singles.

Price, 10 cts. each; 80 cts. per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Copernic. Rose and dark carmine.	
Emperor. Light salmon shaded pink.	
General Grant. Fine scarlet for massing.	
Glorie de Lyonaisse. Immense scarlet.	
Mad. de Luc. Largest and best pink.	
M. Poirier. Carmine violet.	
Mrs. A. Blanc. Apricot red, rose centre.	
Queen of the Belgians. Pure white.	
Souvenir de Mirande. Upper petals white, with pink border; lower petals rose, striped white.	

GERANIUMS—CONTINUED.

Twelve Best Doubles.

Price, 10 cts. each; 80 cts. per dozen; \$6.00 per 100

Beute Poitevin. Brilliant salmon.	
Brunet. Best scarlet for bedding.	
California. Golden orange.	
Cheerfulness. Light pink.	
Ernest Leath. Violet crimson.	
Glory of France. White, carmine centre.	
James Vick. Deep flesh, bronze shadings.	
Montesquin. Rose mauve. Lilac shadings.	
Pocahontas. Pink margined white.	
Rural. Salmon scarlet.	
White Swan. Fine pure white.	
Wilhelm Pützer. Beautiful apricot color.	

	Per doz.	Per 100.
GERANIUMS. Scented Varieties,.....	\$1.00	\$7.00
Double Ivy-Leaved,.....	1.00	7.00
HELIANTHUS MULTIFLO-		
RUS.	1.00	8.00
HELIOTRYPE. Purple or white,.....	1.00	7.00
HOLLYHOCKS. Fine double,.....	1.50	10.00
HYDRANGEAS. Splendid sorts,		
25 cts. each,.....	2.50	
MEXICAN PRIMROSE......	.50	3.25
MIGNONETTE......	.50	3.00
NASTURTIUMS. Dwarf or Tall,.....	.50	3.00
PANSIES. Choice varieties,.....	.75	5.00
PEONIES. 25 cts. each,.....	2.50	
PETUNIA. Single, mixed,.....	.50	3.50
" Double mixed,.....	1.00	7.00
PHLOX DRUMMONDII. As-		
sorted,.....	.50	3.25
PHLOX. Perennial. Mixed,.....	1.00	7.00
PINKS. Hardy garden varieties,.....	1.00	8.00
ROSES. Crimson Rambler.		
The best climbing rose introduced for many years. Perfectly hardy; grows ten feet high, bearing large clusters of bright crimson flowers. 25 cents each,.....	2.50	
Roses for Bedding. Nice stock of best varieties for general culture. Fifty kinds; large, strong plants. 25 cts. each,.....	2.00	15.00
Salvia Splendens. (<i>Scarlet Sage</i>),.....	.80	6.00
Torenia. Blue or yellow,.....	1.00	7.00
Verbenas. Choice varieties,.....	.50	3.25
Vinca. Pink or white,.....	.75	5.00
Violets. Sweet scented double varieties. White or blue,.....	1.00	7.00

CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
Ampelopsis Veitchii. (<i>Boston Ivy</i>),.....	\$1.75	\$12.00
Clematis. Jackmanii. Purple. 50 cts. each,.....		
" Alba Magna. Large white. 50 cts. each,.....		
" Flammula. Small white. 25 cts. each,.....		
Cobea Scandens. Purple,.....	1.00	8.00
Evening Glories. Large white,.....	1.00	7.00

	Per doz.	Per 100.
Ivy. English, German (or Parlor), and Kenilworth,.....	\$1.00	\$7.00
Manettia Vine.	1.00	6.00
Maurandias. Mixed colors,.....	1.00	7.00
Nasturtiums. Running,.....	.50	3.25
Passio Flowers. 25 cts. each,.....	2.50	
Smilax......	.60	4.00
Tradescantia. (<i>Wandering Jew</i>),.....	.50	3.25
Wisterias. White or purple, 50 cts. each,.....		

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

Bulbs are, as a rule, as satisfactory as anything planted in the garden. They are very little trouble, requiring no care after being planted, and produce effects unequalled by any other class of plants. Plant in April, as soon as the weather is warm, and take up as soon as the tops have died down in the fall. Store away in some dry place until next spring.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(Elephant's Ears.)

Large-leaved plants. Excellent for centres of beds.

Large Size Roots. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz. *If by mail, add 8 cts. each extra.*

DAHLIAS.

Our stocks of these have been greatly improved, many new improved sorts having been added to the list. Prices of all sorts 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz. *By mail, 20 cts each; \$1.75 per doz.*

20 BEST DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Black Beauty. Very dark maroon, almost black.
Charles Francis. Salmon scarlet, tipped white.
Crimson Beauty. Finest crimson.
Countess. White striped and tipped with lavender.

Beautiful.

Dandy. Beautiful dark magenta striped with maroon. Excellent.

De Purchase. Pure yellow.

Donald Beaton. Dark velvety crimson, large and handsome.

Edward Wilson. Light scarlet; small flower.

Golden Bedder. Large, fine, yellow.

Governor Lee. Rich velvety maroon.

Juliette. Yellow, shaded with orange.

Kleine Domitea. Orange buff; fine, constant bloomer.

Little Rifleman. Maroon, shaded with light pink. Pretty.

Madge Wildfire. Salmon scarlet, beautifully quilled.

Marguerite. Beautiful dark pink, of perfect form, and very free flowering.

Mignon. Very bright crimson scarlet.

Princess Matilda. Large pure white.

Sunbeam. Chrome yellow; fine, large flowers.

Vivid. Bright orange scarlet. Fine.

Yellow Bird. Pure yellow.

10 BEST CACTUS DAHLIAS.

Amie Barillet. Richest scarlet

Asia. Delicate peach color; dark foliage.

Eidelweissfalter. Large, pure white.

Fern-leaved Beauty. Creamy white, heavily bordered with dark crim-on. Finely-cut fern-leaved foliage.

Fringed Electric. Dazzling crimson: scarlet fringed petals.

F. W. Straudling. Bright orange scarlet.

Joe Bragg. Richest dark maroon.

Mrs. Hawkins. Rich sulphur yellow, tinted red. Compact growth.

Nymphæ. (Pink Water Lily Dahlia.) A clear, distinct shrimp pink, shading darker on the outer petals.

Panthia. Rich reddish salmon, very striking.

MIXED DAHLIAS.

A mixture of the above named varieties: a great many other fine sorts. Price, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz. *By mail, add 4 cts. extra.*

SUPERB GLADIOLUS.

The most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs. They are excellent for mixed beds, but still more gorgeous effects will be produced by massing in large clumps. A succession of blooms may be had all the summer by planting bulbs at intervals from April to June. *Add 10 cts. per dozen if by mail.*

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100
SCARLET and CRIMSON......	.05	.25	\$1.75
WHITE and LIGHT....	.05	.30	2.25
PINK......	.05	.30	2.25
STRIPED and VARIEGATED......	.05	.35	2.50
YELLOW......	.05	.40	3.00
EXTRA CHOICE MIXED. Finest quality.			
Two for 5 cts. ....	.15	1.75	
Mixed second quality. ...	.20	1.25	

MADEIRA VINES.

One of the most popular climbers on account of its quick growth and thick shade. Add 10 cts. per doz. if by mail.

Good Roots. 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

TUBEROSES.

This is one of the favorites, and is very popular as a button hole bouquet in the summer. We have the improved stock of these, and offer finest quality bulbs. Add 10 cts. per doz. if sent by mail.

ALBINO. A new branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than any other sort. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower stalks, which are sometimes branched, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, which makes the flowers resemble *Stephanotis* and some species of *Jessamine*. The odor is not so heavy as the ordinary Tuberose. Price, 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.

EXCELSIOR PEARL. A short, robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers. As we handle immense quantities of these, are enabled to make prices very low.

Large Bulbs. 5 cts. each; 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

VARIEGATED LEAVED. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white, which gives it an ornamental appearance. Blooms earlier than *Excelsior Pearl*; has large single flowers of delightful fragrance. Price, 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per dozen.



FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS, Very Best Quality.

Made for us by the best Pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered.



POTS.			SAUCERS.		
Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100	Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100
2½ inch.	.15	\$.75	4 inch.	.20	\$1.25
3 "	.20	1.00	5 "	.25	1.50
4 "	.30	1.50	6 "	.30	2.00
5 "	.40	3.00	7 "	.45	3.00
6 "	.60	4.00	8 "	.60	4.50
7 "	.90	6.00			
Each.			Each.		
8 inch.	.12	\$1.35	9 inch.	.08	\$.80
9 "	.18	2.00	10 "	.10	1.00
10 "	.25	2.50	11 "	.11	1.10
11 "	.30	3.00	12 "	.12	1.25
12 "	.40	3.75			

Packing will be charged at cost, which will be about as follows :

All orders 50 cts. to \$1.00, 15 cts. | All orders over \$2.00 to \$4.00, 40 cts.
 All orders over \$1.00 to \$2.00, 25 cts. | *Special quotations on large lots.*

PLANT STAKES.

Excellent for supporting slight plants, such as Roses, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc. They are round, tapering, and painted green, and give a neat, ornamental appearance.

Length.	Per doz.	Per 100
1½ feet.	.15	\$1.00
2 "	.30	2.00
2½ "	.35	2.60
3 "	.40	3.00
4 "	.60	4.50
4 " heavy.	.60	4.50
4 " "	.80	5.50
5 " "	\$1.00	7.00

PAINTED POT LABELS.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000
3½ inch.	.08	\$.75
4 "	.10	.85
4½ "	.12	.90
5 "	.15	1.00
8 "	.35	3.00
12 "	.75	6.00

Rubber Sprinklers (Scollay's), for use in house watering, syringing, etc., \$1.00 each; \$1.10, postpaid.

Putty Bulb. For liquid putty, \$1.00 each, \$1.10 postpaid.

Goldman's Atomizers. Useful for syringing or liquid insecticides. 25 cts. each; by mail, 32 cts.

INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, Etc.**Lemon Oil Insecticide.**

In this we have a sure remedy for destroying Scale, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, Black and Green Fly, and Mildew.

This new insecticide is introduced for the first time in the United States, but has been for some time a marvellous success in England. It is a sweet-smelling, milk-white soapy wash that can be trusted in the hands of the most careless operator, as they cannot get it wrong, being perfectly safe and harmless to the tenderest foliage and roots. It effectually destroys Mealy Bug by syringing or dipping. It also destroys Scale, Thrip, Red Spider, Black and Green Fly, Caterpillar, American Blight, Mildew, etc. The above acts as a fertilizer when not too strongly used. The "Lemon Oil" is a capital wash for Dogs; it cures mange, destroys insects, and removes impurities from the hide. Will also destroy lice and insects by spraying in hen-pens and poultry-houses. Directions for use on each can. Price, ½-pint tins, 25 cts.; by mail, 37 cts.; 1 pint, 40 cts.; by mail, 60 cts.; 1 quart, 65 cts.; ½-gal., \$1.25; 1 gal., \$2.00.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the cabbage worm, potato bug, tobacco worm, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Not recommended for use on melon and cucumber vines. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like Paris Green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life. Price, 5-lb. packages, 25 cts.; 10-lb. packages, 50 cts.; 100-lb. lots at 4½ cts. per lb. Bbl. lots in bulk at 4 cts. per lb. Pamphlet containing full information mailed free on application. Small sprinklers for applying Slug Shot, 10 cts. each; large canisters, 50 cts. each.

PARIS GREEN. One of the cheapest and most effective poisons for potato bugs and other insects. It is a strong poison, and should be very carefully used. Mix with plaster at the rate of one pound of Paris Green to fifty pounds plaster, or with water to one hundred gallons. For use on vines or tender vegetables, a larger proportion of plaster or water should be used. Price, 25 cts. per lb.

TOBACCO DUST. One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for destroying lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs on melons, cucumbers and squashes, and other insects. It is best to dust on young plants when the dew is on, as it will stick better. For cabbage well grown and plants we have grown a little kerosene oil can be mixed with the Tobacco Dust, though great care should be taken not to put in too much oil. Our Tobacco Dust is of very best quality, and will be found not only an effective insecticide, but a splendid fertilizer. Price, 10 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. 85 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.25; 1,000 lbs. \$10.00.

TOBACCO STEPS. Very useful for making liquid solution of tobacco for syringing and sprinkling trees, plants, etc. Steep in water twelve hours. \$1.25 per bale (175 lbs). Per ton, \$9.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. For black rot, mildew, and other fungus diseases on grape vines and leaf blight on trees. \$1.00 for 20-lb. package (50 gallons of wash).

KEROSENE EMULSION. For plant lice of any kind, scale insects and other pests. Five-gallon buckets (75 gallons wash), \$1.25.

LEGGETT'S FUNGICIDE. For mildew and rot in fruits, potatoes, tomatoes, and all plant diseases. Per lb., 15 cts.; in barrels at 12 cts. per lb.

SULPHUR. For mildew. Per lb. 6 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED.

We call particular attention to our Wood's Permanent Lawn Mixture, which we offer this season for the first time. This mixture is the result of long and careful study and experiment, with a view of offering a suitable combination of grasses that will resist and stand the hot, dry spells which we experience during the summer in the South, to better advantage than the lawn grasses usually sold.

Preparation of the Soil. The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc., removed. It should then have a liberal application of Wood's Lawn Enricher, compost, or well-rotted barnyard manure. If manure is used, it should be thoroughly rotted; otherwise the weed-seeds which are in all manures will germinate and fill the lawn with unsightly spots. The manure, fertilizer, or compost should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, and the soil raked as smooth as possible.

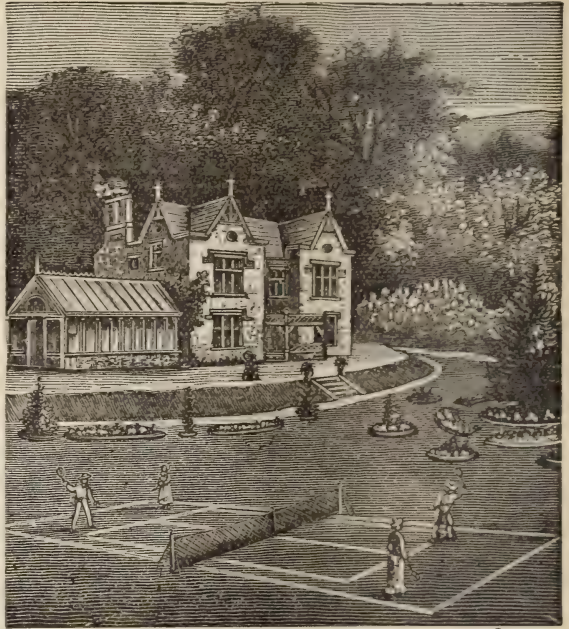
Sowing the Seed. Thick seeding always gives best results. Lawn Grass Seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine, at the rate of about 50 pounds to the acre; or, for small yards, one quart to every 300 square feet (12x25 feet). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of the spade. Lawn grass can be successfully sown any time after the first of September and up to the middle of April. If it is sown in open weather during the winter, it will do well, but it will be a little longer in germinating.

Care of Lawns Afterward. While the grass is young, and even when the lawn gets well set, care should be taken that weeds and coarse grass, which spring up naturally in nearly all soils, do not get possession of the lawn. If a watchful oversight is kept over it at first, and any weeds or coarse grasses are cut at the root with a knife and pulled up, the lawn grass will soon spread and thicken, so that it will take entire possession of the soil, filling it up and interweaving so closely that there will be no chance for weeds to grow. Lawn grass is very fine, and will take from two to four weeks to come up, according to the weather.

All lawns should be regularly and carefully cut as often as once a week during the growing season with a lawn mower. Scythes should never be used, as they cut unevenly, and cut into the roots, thus injuring the grass, and causing bare spots to appear. Care should also be taken, especially in the summer, not to cut the grass too close; one-and-a-half to two inches is close enough. Where possible, lawns should be well watered during hot, dry spells in summer, late in the evening, never in the middle of the day or in the morning. Care should be taken to give plenty of water. It is best every fall or early in the spring to rake the lawn over very roughly, and sow seed on any bare spots, giving also a top-dressing of Wood's Lawn Enricher, at the rate of about ten pounds to seventy-five square yards. Lawn grass is hardy and does not require any protection in the winter. If these directions are carefully followed, a beautiful green lawn can be had all through the year.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. This is the best seed obtainable to make a beautiful green lawn, and is the purest and heaviest seed sold. It is composed of grasses best suited to give a splendid velvety lawn all the year round. It is hardy, and requires no protection in winter. Lawn Grass Seed, as usually put up, weighs 14 pounds to the bushel, but this being put up from the choicest and best seed, is much heavier, so that we sell it by the quart and pound. Price, per lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; per 100 lbs. \$20; per qt. box, 25 cts.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass. We have long been experimenting and testing different grasses with the idea of obtaining a combination of suitable grasses to withstand the heat and droughts that we frequently experience during our sum-



mers. In these results we feel that we have at last succeeded, and in offering Wood's Permanent Lawn Mixture we do so with confidence that the combination of grasses, proportioned as experience has shown will give best results, will meet a long-felt want throughout the South. This mixture is not composed of as fine grasses as our Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass, but contains more robust growing grasses, that will stand adverse conditions of weather to better advantage. For the small city lot, or any position that can be carefully looked after and watered when necessary, we would still recommend Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass; but for large lawns, or lawns that are used for grazing purposes also, we would recommend Wood's Permanent Lawn Mixture. Per lb. 25c.; 100 lbs. \$20.

OCONEE CO., S. C., March 6, 1896.—Two years ago, I requested my friend, Col. Cutshaw, City Engineer of Richmond, to get you to send me suitable grass seed for my lawn. The seed was billed by you as "Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture." I had a beautiful stand, and the grass has held its own. M. B. HARDIN, Professor of Chemistry, Clemson Agricultural College.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER.

This is indispensable for making and sustaining fine lawns, and is the best, cleanest, and cheapest preparation that can be applied. It has very little odor, and will rapidly cause the grass to become a beautiful green color. It can be applied in the spring or fall, or both for the best effect. Stable manure should not be used, as it fills the lawn with noxious weeds, and creates obnoxious odors. Wood's Lawn Enricher is much more effective, and better in all respects. When making a new lawn, apply it at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre, or 6 lbs. for a lot 12 x 25 feet (300 feet). Sow it and rake well into the soil before the seed is sown. As a top-dressing for an old lawn, sow it at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre, or 4 lbs. per 300 square feet. About the first of October and the first of April are the best times to apply it, but any time in the spring or fall will do. Price, per 5-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; per 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; per 50 lb. bag, \$1.75; per 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.

WOOD'S FLOWER PLANT FOOD.

A concentrated, odorless fertilizer for house and garden plants, vines, shrubs, trees, etc. This gives the very best results, making plants grow vigorously and bloom freely. It is put up in convenient wooden boxes, and is handy to apply at any time, both in the house and garden. It can be mixed with the soil or scattered on the top of the soil around the plants; the watering or rain will carry the fertilizing qualities down to the roots. For plants in six-inch pots, one-half a teaspoonful applied to each plant every two or three weeks will produce a vigorous growth. For larger or smaller size pots it should be applied proportionately. In the garden it should be applied liberally, especially for vines, shrubs, trees, etc. When the plant is well developed by the plant food, if it is a flowering plant, we would recommend that no more fertilizer be applied until after flowering, or it will stimulate the plant into growth again at the expense of the flowers. Price, per 1-lb. box, 15 cts.; 2-lb. box, 25 cts.; 5-lb. box, 50 cts.

NEW ELECTRIC LAWN MOWER.

A well made, easy running, and very satisfactory Lawn Mower, which we offer at very reasonable prices.

PRICE OF MOWERS:

12-inch cut, \$3.50.

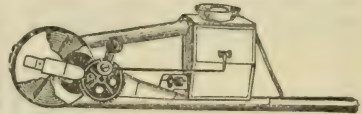
14-inch cut, \$3.75.

16 inch cut, \$4.00.

INSECT AND WORM DESTROYERS.

Leggett's Paris Green or Dry Insecticide Gun.

Our largest truckers, who are using this implement, recommend it as beating anything in the way of bug-destroying that they ever used. It is particularly valuable to potato-growers. As an effective and economical distributor of Paris Green and all powdered insecticides and fungicides, it is unequalled. Will save its cost over and over again to any trucker or fruit-grower. Descriptive circular mailed on application. Price of Gun, with all attachments, \$7.50.



THE LENOX SPRAYER.

One of the best machines made for applying liquid insecticides. Sprays up or down; covers every leaf as if by fog or dew. For potato-bugs, the garden, cotton and tobacco fields, orchards, grape and small fruit culture. Indispensable to every fruit-grower, trucker and market gardener. Price, \$4.00 each. Descriptive circular mailed on application.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

For Sowing Seed Grain,
Clover Seed, Etc.

The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kind of grain, clover seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor and one-third in seed by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars, giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00.



BEAUFORT CO., N. C., December 23, 1895.—The Lemon Oil Insecticide is the finest thing on earth, and is the only thing that don't injure plants. It did our work when nothing else would.

W. P. BAUGHAM.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER. You can get plenty of eggs at all seasons by using this preparation. It supplies just what nature needs for producing Eggs, Plumage, Growth, and Development, and in the exact proportions required. It is entirely unlike those stimulating powders advertised to make hens lay, and therefore does not exhaust and damage fowls.

Its composition also includes valuable tonics and remedial agents to ensure perfect assimilation and robust health, without which the best results cannot be secured. Give frequently to young chicks (a tablespoonful to each quart of meal), it keeps them healthy, and enables nearly every chick to be brought to maturity; and it so increases their growth and development that they are earlier ready for market or laying. It also makes tardy pullets prompt to lay, shortens the moulting period of fowls, and prevents and cures leg weakness and many other diseases. Although specially valuable in winter, in consequence of the high price of eggs, it is of great value at all seasons, and many are using it with decided advantage the whole year round. It is equally useful for Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, and Hens, and is, in short, just what is needed to make egg-producing and fowl-raising a very profitable pursuit. Price, 1-lb. package, 25 cts.; if by mail, 44 cts.; 2½-lb. package, 50 cts.; if by mail, 94 cts.; 6-lb. package, \$1.00; 10-lb. box, \$1.50. Prices for larger packages quoted on application.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS. The only positive preventive and cure for Gapes and Poultry Cholera, and the best medicine for horses, cattle, poultry, and hogs.

We warrant Haven's Condition Powders to be free from antimony, arsenic, alum, rosin, salt-petre, and all harmful ingredients, and to be

entirely unlike any other preparation. It is not a food, but an honest medicine, at an honest price. Price, per package, 25 cts.; if by mail, 40 cts.; 32-oz. package, 50 cts.; if by mail, 85 cts.; 6-lb. package, \$1.00. Prices for larger packages quoted on application.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD. A valuable adjunct to the poultry yard, not only making hens lay, but improving their condition, and keeping them healthy. We have sold it largely for several years past, with entire satisfaction and profitable results to our customers. The cost of using it is comparatively little, one tablespoonful mixed with their food every other day being sufficient for a flock of twelve to fifteen fowls. Send for circulars. Price, 1-lb. package, 25 cts.; 2½-lb. package, 50 cts.; 6-lb. box, \$1.00; 10-lb. box, \$1.50; 25-lb. box, \$3.50. Postage, 16 cents per lb.

Eggine. A food for all varieties of poultry. It will greatly increase egg production, and keep poultry in a healthy condition. For young chicks it is unexcelled. Price, 1-lb. package, 20 cts.; 2½-lb. package, 40c. Postage, 16c. per lb.

Victory Poultry Food. A preparation specially recommended for use to keep poultry healthy and increase egg production. It is claimed as a sure preventive and cure for roup and gapes, and will keep away cholera. Price, 25 cts. per package. Postage, 12 cents.

Crushed Bone. Prepared for poultry feeding. Per 10 lbs. 35 cts.; per 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Crushed Oyster Shells. Per 10 lbs. 20 cts.; per 100 lbs. \$1.00.

Ground Bone Meal. 5 cts. per lb.; per 10 lbs. 35 cts.; per 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Dried Beef Scraps. 5 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

BIRD SEED.

WOOD'S SONGSTERS' FOOD BRAND,

A PERFECT BIRD SEED MIXTURE.

Bird fanciers know that to keep canaries and other small song birds in good health and song it is most important that they should be fed with the greatest variety of pure seed adapted to their requirements. To meet such needs, we have specially prepared a perfect seed mixture, composed of several varieties of the best and cleanest seed known as food and tonic, which we introduce and sell under our trade mark as "Songsters' Food, or Wood's Perfect Bird Seed Mixture." This is put up in one-pound illustrated cartoons or boxes. Price, 10 cts. per lb. box; three boxes for 25 cts.

Canary. (*Sicily*.) Per lb. 10 cts.; 3 lbs. for 25 cts.

Hemp. For Parrots, Pigeons, etc. Per lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

Bird Rape. Per lb. 10c.

Flax Seed. Per lb. 5c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Sunflower. Very productive of seed, which is largely used for feeding poultry. The plant is said to be preventive of chills and malaria. Per quart, 15 cts.

THYMO CRESOL.

A Perfect Sheep Dip, and Most Effective Animal Insecticide, Invaluable for Use in Dog Kennels, Poultry Houses, Etc.

A highly concentrated and powerful preparation for dipping or washing sheep and for ridding all live stock of parasitic vermin. It forms a Perfect Sheep Dip, as it is rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but is, at the same time, quite harmless to the animals themselves and to man. The method of its preparation is extremely simple, as it mixes at once with either cold or warm water. It contains principles which promote the growth of the wool. It is certain cure for all skin diseases. It is also one of the best disinfectants. To apply, dilute with water at the rate of from fifty to one hundred and fifty parts of water to one of Thymo Cresol. Price, 4-oz. bottles, 15 cts.; 8 oz. bottles, 50 cts.; quart can, 75 cts.; half-gallon can, \$1.25; one-gallon can, \$2.00. Circulars, giving full directions for use, mailed on application.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS.

Space will not permit illustrating and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will gladly send a fully-illustrated catalogue to any who desire it; and we can supply promptly any thing ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines, the best on the market. In sending your orders to us, you can rely on getting bottom prices.

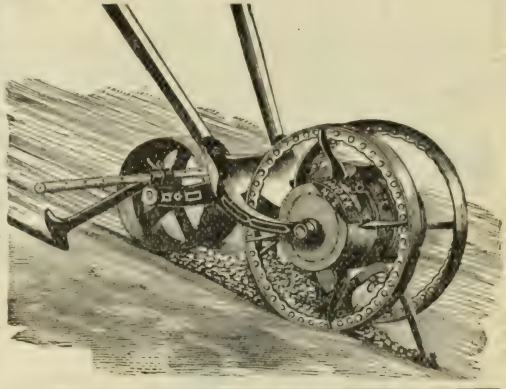
The Planet Jr. No. 3 Hill Dropping Seeder and Drill.

Sows Either in Hills or in Continuous Row.

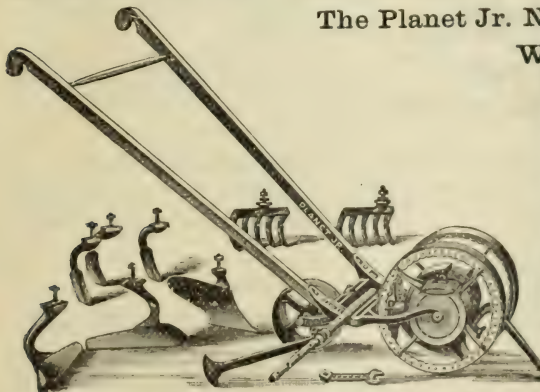
Until recently there was no such thing as a Hill Dropping Seeder, modern drills sowing continuously only. This drill will sow in a continuous row, in the ordinary way, with the greatest regularity; but its distinctive feature is that it will drop neatly in hills, either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It opens the furrow, drops in hills or drills; covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one operation. The hopper holds three quarts. The wheel is fifteen inches high, with a broad face. It is changed in a moment from hill dropping to drill work. It has a rubber force feed, rows equally well, whether the hopper is full or contains only a paper of seed, and will not injure delicate seeds, such as radish, cabbage, etc., which are so often peeled or crushed by drills having agitators or metal feed wheels. It is nicely adapted to all conditions of land, working especially well in fresh ground or when planting on a ridge. The plow is a justable, and opens a very narrow furrow, which is a great advantage for after-cultivation. 1896 was the first year that this machine was sold widely by the manufacturers of the celebrated line of Planet Jr. goods, but the machine was bought very largely by careful gardeners and nurserymen during the season, and gave entire satisfaction. **Price, \$9 00.**

The Planet Jr. No. 2 Seed Drill.

■ This tool is used the world over, and with the exception of the Planet Jr. Hill Dropping Drills, is the most perfect drill known. It holds two and one-half quarts. The sowing cylinder is a drum of spring brass, set between the driving wheels. Around this drum is a brass band, drawn tight to the drum by a cam which joins the ends. In both drum and band are corresponding diamond shaped discharge openings; by loosening the cam and sliding the outer band the discharge may be regulated to suit any kind or thickness of seed. The index contains the names of the principal seeds, and when the name wanted appears through the index slot, it is set right for that seed. The drill sows in an even, regular stream, whether there is much or little in the hopper. The opening plow, being directly between the wheels, follows all irregularities of the ground, is adjustable, and once set, opens the furrow at a uniform depth, and the seeds are deposited in a very narrow line. The machine is extremely simple; having no agitators, belts, or gearing, the seed cannot be injured even if sprouted. It received the highest award at the World's Fair at Chicago. **Price, \$6.50.**



The Planet Jr. No. 1 Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe.



This is the most popular combined tool known, and its friends have been gained by substantial merit alone. It won the highest and only award at the Chicago Exposition. As a seed sower, it is identical with the No. 2 Planet Jr. Drill, except in size, and has all its merits, its strength, durability, ease of operation, and perfection of work.

This combined tool has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its operations are rapid, easy, perfect, and delightful. When used as a drill, the seed is sown with great regularity and at uniform depth regulated at pleasure. The hopper holds one quart. The door, when opened, forms a convenient spout for filling with seed. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by unscrewing but two bolts, when any of the attachments shown in the cut can be instantly attached. In short, every purchaser of this machine will find it an excellent

seed sower; a first-class double wheel hoe, for use when plants are small; a first-class single wheel hoe; an excellent furrower; an admirable wheel cultivator; a capital garden rake; a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow; and that it is without an equal in variety of tools, easy adjustment, lightness, strength, and beauty. **Price, \$9.00.**

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe.

Thousands of farmers and gardeners who own this tool save its cost one or more times every year, for in an onion field, and among many other crops, one can do more and better work with it than six men with ordinary hoes. It is invaluable for all market-garden crops. The wheels are only ten inches high, as a high wheel is wrong for a Wheel Hoe, since the wheels are simply depth regulators, not load carriers.

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe will scuffle plants eighteen inches high, and finish rows from six to eighteen inches apart at one passage. One hoe sets slightly ahead of the other, to prevent dragging out young plants. The new frame permits the changing of attachments *without removing the nuts*. All the tools go with the machine for the price; and all the blades are steel, hardened in oil and polished. The wheels are adjustable to make the work shallow or deep, as required, and to adapt the machine to all width rows. The tool is charming in every style and kind of work, the admiration of all who see it in operation, and is the acknowledged standard the world over. **Price, \$6.00.**

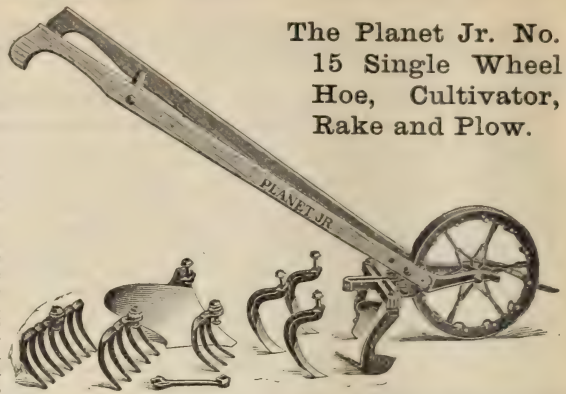
To accommodate those who have little work but hoeing, we offer the above machine, with hoes only, under the name of **Planet Jr. Plain Double Wheel Hoe, at \$3.50.** The other parts can be added at any time, and will be found to fit.

PRICE, COMPLETE, \$6.00.

This new Wheel Hoe has the advantage of a high wheel with broad face, of a convenient arrangement of the frame, and a very full set of tools, most of them being of new, special design, such as have been found to perform wheel hoe work in the very best manner. It also has the great advantage of being convertible into a hill dropping and row seeder by buying the seeder attachment.

The tools are: A well-shaped garden plow, for plowing, marking out, covering and late cultivation; a pair of neat shield hoes, just right for hoeing in rows 9 to 12 inches, and with the assistance of a cultivator tooth or rake, rows up to 16 inches; a set of three hoes, cutting $3\frac{1}{2}$, 7, and 10 inches wide, respectively, just right for 6, 9, and 12-inch rows, and, two together, for rows up to 16 inches. With two arranged side by side, the rakes are just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. It has also a practical leaf guard for fallen plants, such as peas, and for wide-spreading plants. It raises the leaves and allows perfect cultivation, without injury or increased labor. It is also sold without rakes and leaf guard **Price, \$5.00.** Also plain, having only one pair of hoes and one pair of rakes. **Price, \$4.00.**

The seeder attachment is quickly exchangeable for the wheel hoe frame; it is identical with the Planet Jr. Hill Dropping Seeder No. 4, and drops at 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36 inches apart. **Price, \$4.50.**



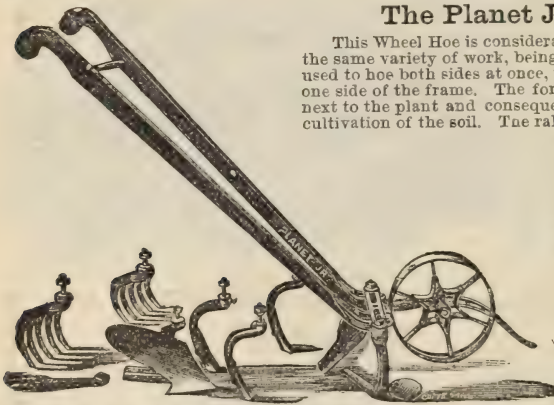
The Planet Jr. No. 15 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

The Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.

This Wheel Hoe is considerably lighter than the Double, but does almost the same variety of work, being used mostly between the rows, yet it can be used to hoe both sides at once, while plants are small, by placing the wheel at one side of the frame. The form of the hoes insures a forward slanting cut next to the plant and consequent close work without danger, and thorough cultivation of the soil. The rakes and cultivator teeth and the hoes and plow

enable the operator to perform almost every variety of work, either in the field or garden. All rows from six to eighteen inches apart can be hoed at one passage. The frame is quickly raised or lowered to regulate depth, and the wheel has an extra broad face. It is pronounced by practical men without an equal in design and finish, ease of operation, variety of adjustment, and perfection of work, and we feel confident that everyone who tries this tool will be glad that he did so. **Price, \$4.50.**

To supply a demand for a cheap Single Wheel Hoe, we offer the above machine (plain with the hoes only), at **\$2.75**, and the other attachments can be added at any time, and will be found to fit.

**The "Fire-Fly" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.**

This popular tool is exactly the same as the Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, excepting that it does not have the rakes or leaf lifter. The attachments are a pair of hoes that can be set to work to or from the row, a set of three reversible cultivator teeth, and a large garden plow. The whole tool is light and strong and capable of standing hard usage for years. **Price, \$3.75.**

The "Fire-Fly" Wheel Garden Plow.

This tool is invaluable for those who have small gardens. The mold-board is tempered and polished steel. The depth may be changed very quickly. The low price brings it within the reach of all. **Price, \$2.00.** Very useful to plow up the chicken yards.

We can also supply other Planet Jr. tools at prices as follows. Circular giving full descriptions mailed on application. For description of Hill Dropping and Fertilizer Drill, see page 86:

Planet Jr. No. 5 Hill Dropping Seeder. Price,	\$12.00
Planet Jr. No. 4 Combined Hill Dropping Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow. Price,	10.00
complete,	7.00
Planet Jr. No. 4, as a Drill only,	12.00
Planet Jr. Fertilizer and Pea Drill,	

Below we give prices of the Planet Jr. Horse Implements. Shall take pleasure in mailing special Planet Jr. Catalogue giving full descriptions, etc., on application.

The "Planet Jr." No. 8 Horse-hoe and Cultivator, complete, new,	\$7.50	The "Planet Jr." All Steel Pulverizer and Leveler,	\$12.00
The "Planet Jr." No. 6 Horse Hoe and Cultivator, complete,	6.75	The "Planet Jr." Sweet Potato Horse Hoe,	7.00
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator, complete,	6.25	The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with wheel, \$4.75; without wheel,	4.00
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 Horse Hoe, without wheel,	5.50	The "Planet Jr." No. 4 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with wheel, \$4.00; without wheel,	3.25
The "Planet Jr." No. 4 Horse Hoe and Cultivator, complete, \$5.50; without wheel,	4.75	The "Planet Jr." Celery Hiller, single,	9.00
The "Planet Jr." Twelve Tooth Harrow, complete,	7.50	The "Planet Jr." Sweet Potato Digger,	16.00
		The "Planet Jr." Irish Potato Digger,	16.00

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

WITH REMARKS ON THE

Uses and Suitability to Different Soils, Preparation and Seeding, and
Management of Meadows and Pastures.

Grasses and Clovers are probably the most important agricultural crops, not only because they are the foundation of prosperous farming, but because there is more land under grass than under any other crop, and because the clovers are so necessary in a proper rotation of crops for the improvement of the farm. More people are dependent upon pasturage and hay for a livelihood than upon any other product of the soil. The hay crop alone of the United States is worth at the farms \$500,000,000, without counting the millions of dollars of income derived from pasturage and grasses used for soiling, silage, etc.

In sowing Grass and Clover Seeds farmers should always consult the adaptability of their soils to the kinds to be sown. If more attention were paid to this, it would result in very largely increased yields and much more satisfactory crops. Grasses like Timothy and Italian Rye are adapted for low, rich soils; while Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass do better on light or upland soils. We have endeavored in this catalogue to give full information regarding the different grasses, their suitability to different soils, and whether best adapted for grazing or hay, and much other information regarding them, so as to enable our customers to intelligently select the grasses that will suit their soils best. We shall at any time take pleasure in aiding our customers in this respect, and will cheerfully answer any inquiries which may be made at any time.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL, DRAINAGE, Etc.

It is most important that the land be clean, finely pulverized and of good tilth when seed is sown. Land should be lightly harrowed immediately before sowing grass seed, and after sowing should be covered with a very light harrow, or a brush-drawn harrow is probably best. There is the same benefit to be derived from proper drainage of grass lands that is so conspicuously shown in lands devoted to other crops. All lands with an impervious subsoil of stiff clay, or soils that are wet and clogged, will be greatly benefited by proper drainage, both in the quality and quantity of the grass product, and its early start in the spring. Soils which rest upon porous subsoils do not need it; or land that slopes so that the water runs from it with sufficient rapidity need not be drained.

SOWING THE SEED.

The best time for seeding grass in the South is the latter part of February and during March, or early in April; and in the fall in the months of September and October. The best results are obtained by sowing grass seed alone, without grain, although it gives very good results when sown with a light seeding of grain. The quantities of seed to be sown to the acre are given under descriptions of different varieties of grass. Our Grass Mixtures, descriptions of which will be found on page 75, are combined in proper proportions to suit different soils and situations. The results from sowing mixtures of grass are very much better than sowing one or two kinds alone. In sowing it is best to mark off the land in such widths as can be conveniently sown, dividing the seed for such portion, sowing one-half in going one way over that portion of the land, then returning the same way sowing the other half, so that it gets well spread throughout the field. It is important that grass seeds be covered carefully with a light harrow not more than half an inch. Clover and some of the larger seeds will germinate and grow at the depth of an inch. After raking, the ground should be rolled to make it firm, as the seed will germinate better.



Orchard Grass.

MAPES' SPECIAL MANURES, for different crops and soils, have long been used by the most successful truckers and largest farmers with the most profitable results. See page 87 for full information. Special catalogue of the Mapes' Manures mailed free on application.

CARE OF PASTURES AND MEADOWS.

Land used for pasture yields more nourishment than where the grass is mowed off. Young shoots are more nourishing and digestible than the dry grass. Care should be used, both in pastures and meadows, never to graze or cut grass too close. Especially should this be the case in dry spells in the summer. There is great injury from this cause. Cattle, and sheep especially, should not be put on the grass too early in spring, before the grass has commenced to grow.

It is preferable to mow grass the first season, instead of pasturing. It is very beneficial to top-dress meadows and pastures with well-rotted farm-yard manure or ground bone during the winter. With careful management and judicious manuring, meadows and pastures will last several years and yield double the quantity of feed. Grass for hay should always be cut before the seed ripens, otherwise it not only makes an inferior quality of hay, but also takes much more strength from the ground.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE.

Prices of Grass, Clover Seeds, and all Field Seeds are variable and subject to market fluctuations. The prices quoted are those ruling at the date when this Catalogue is issued. All orders will be charged at lowest market prices at the time received. We shall at any time take pleasure in quoting the ruling current prices when so requested. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

We wish to caution farmers particularly against purchasing light or immature Grass Seed, or Grass Seed which contains objectionable weed seeds, because they can be obtained at a little less price than first-class seed. This is the poorest sort of economy. To distinguish the difference between the qualities of light Grass Seeds is often difficult to any but an experienced seedsman, and it is much the best and most satisfactory to always obtain such an important article as seed from those who are reliable, and make the business their life study, and have a reputation to maintain.

WOOD'S CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS have attained the highest reputation for purity, cleanliness, and germination, causing our business in the same to become one of the largest in the United States. Handling these seeds in the large quantities that we do, enables us to sell the same at the lowest possible prices, quality considered, and all orders entrusted to us will receive our prompt and most careful attention.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

GRASS SEEDS.**Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Avena Elatior*.)**

This perennial is an excellent deep-rooting grass, and has proved itself to be one of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses for the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy, and is not nearly so hard on the soil. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing by analysis more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives good results with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. It succeeds well on almost any soil, but for poor, dry and sandy soils it is superior to most others. Sow in February, March or April, or in the fall, at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. Price per lb. 20 cts.; per bushel of 11 lbs., about \$1.75. Current prices quoted on application.

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.)

This is a well-known and valuable grass, either for hay or pasture. It succeeds well on most soils, but does best on loamy or moderately stiff soils, but not very wet. It comes early in the spring, and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth, and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and does well mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, which ripen at the same time. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed ripens. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if by itself; or one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat, and five pounds of Clover make a fine mixture. Per lb. 15 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.75. Write for current prices.

Red Top, or Herd's Grass. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.)—An excellent grass, indigenous to moist soils, and does well on either upland or lowlands. It is hardy, and yields about a ton and a half per acre of fine hay of excellent quality. The stalks are weak, and leaves fine. It starts to grow rather late, and is suitable to grow with Timothy, as it flowers at the same time, and is adapted to the same kind of soil, though it will thrive in wetter land than Timothy. It is a good grazing grass, and can be pastured during most of the year. After being cut it yields good grazing, and when it gets established will exterminate most other grasses. Sow two to three bushels per acre of the seed in the chaff (prime or choice), or twelve pounds per acre of the Fancy clean seed. The Fancy clean seed is much the best and most satisfactory to sow. When sown with Timothy, sow two bushels Herd's (or six pounds of the Fancy clean seed) and eight pounds Timothy per acre. Sow in the spring or fall. Price: Prime seed, about 60c. per bushel of 10 lbs.; Fancy clean seed, 20c. per lb. Prices in quantity quoted on application.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*.) A fine grass, which succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and other soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter, and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. It is much the best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. Sow in the spring or fall. Fancy seed, per lb. 20 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$2.00. Extra clean seed, about \$1.25 per bushel.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense*.) A perennial, which is popularly regarded as making the best hay; but according to chemical analysis this is erroneous, as most of the cultivated grasses, and all the clovers, stand higher than it in feeding value. The stems of Timothy are coarse, with few leaves, and are tough and woody, and are heavy for the bulk and easily recognized. Timothy seed is best adapted to sowing in moist, heavy soil. Where moisture is abundant it bears extremes of heat and cold with indifference; hence is adapted to nearly all sections of the country. It roots shallow, so is easily affected by drought, and is not of much value for pasture at any time. The aftermath is small, and the roots are easily injured by the tramping of stock. The roots, which are fibrous on moist soils, become bulbous on dry soils, rendering them more susceptible of injury. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre, and should be cut before the seed ripens if it is wanted for hay, but the quality of this hay deteriorates less than any other grass if the seed is allowed to ripen. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy is a mistake, as Clover is unsuited to the best Timothy soils, and they do not ripen together, the Clover being ready some weeks before the Timothy, and Clover has the tendency of retarding and reducing the yield of Timothy the first year. As Red Clover is only a biennial, it soon dies out, and leaves the ground clear for the Timothy. The mixing of the two is an instance of hindering one crop for the sake of another. If it is desirable to sow Clover with Timothy seed, either the Sapling, or Alsike Clover, suits better than the Red. Price, choice seed about \$1.75 per bushel.

Meadow Fescue, or Ranfall. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) A highly valuable perennial grass for permanent pasture. The roots penetrate the soil twelve or fifteen inches, so that it is well fortified against drought. It makes a fine pasture grass, and overflows do not decrease its vigorous vitality. If sown for hay, it, like other grasses, should be

cut when in bloom. Sow two bushels per acre in the spring or fall. Price per lb. 15c.; per bush. of 14 lbs., about \$1.25. Special prices on large lots.

Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perene*.) This, like the preceding, is a quick-growing grass, best adapted to strong, rich, moist clay soils, on which soils it will last several years. It furnishes good grazing and hay; matures early, but as it does not root very deeply, does not stand drought so well as some other Grasses. Sow thirty pounds per acre in spring or fall. Per lb. 12 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs. about \$1.00.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) For moist, rich lands in the Southern States this is a splendid grass for mowing; in favorable seasons it will yield four or five crops of nutritious feed in a year. With sewage irrigation in England and Scotland it has yielded sixty tons of green forage per acre per year. In suitable situations it should be cut every three or four weeks, otherwise the heavy growth in hot weather, if there is any excess of rain, will cause it to injure. It is a short-lived grass, and should be reseeded every second year. Being such an enormous yielder, it is very exhausting to the soil, and needs high fertilization, except on rich alluvial soil. This is an excellent grass for dairymen, both on account of the quality and quantity of feed produced, largely increasing the flow and the quality of the milk. Not only cows, but horses, colts, sheep and cattle are fond of this grass. It is best to sow it in August or September, when it will yield, with suitable conditions, large crops early the following spring. Is not adapted for spring seeding. Sow thirty pounds of seed per acre. Price, per lb. 15 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs. about \$1.10.



Timothy.

Mesquit, or Soft Meadow Grass. (*Holcus Lanatus*.) One of the most attractive-looking grasses grown. It makes a good yield of pasturage and hay, but not of the best quality. It does better on poor soils than most other grasses, and is well adapted to moist situations, where it luxuriates. Sow about sixteen or twenty pounds per acre. Price, about 20c. per lb.; bus. (14 lbs.) \$1.75.

Sheep Fescue. (*Festuca Ovina*.) It is a densely tufted perennial grass for dry, sandy and rocky soil, where scarcely any other species will grow. It roots deeply, and forms a dense, short tuft, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds, where the soil is sandy. It affords wholesome food for all cattle, especially sheep. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre. Per lb. 20c.; bus. (14 lbs.) \$2.50.

Creeping Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Stolonifera*.) This is an excellent grass for mixtures for moist soil. It is the same as Florin or Faureen of Ireland, where it yields four to six tons of hay per acre. It will do fairly well on hilltops or sides, but, like its relative, *Agrostis Vulgaris* (Red Top), is better adapted to moist situations. It has longer leaves than Red Top, starts earlier, and holds out late. Sow about two bushels per acre. Per lb. 20c.; bushel (14 lbs.) \$2.25.

Meadow Foxtail. (*Alopecurus Pratensis*.) A fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. It resembles Timothy, but is three or four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. Pastures with a good mixture of this grass afford a full bite a week earlier than those which do not have it. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. Per lb. 35 cts.

Hungarian or Awnless Brome Grass. (*Bromus Inermis*.) This is a comparatively new grass in this country, but in Hungary, Europe, its principal home, it is the chief meadow grass of the sandy moorlands. The director of the Iowa Experimental Station speaks very highly of it as a summer grass for that section, chiefly on account of its drought-resisting qualities. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has distributed it in Canada, Mississippi, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and California, and received very favorable reports from all sections. It grows coarse, resembling Orchard Grass; prefers light, dry soil. It would be more valuable for such situations than Orchard Grass. Last year, on good loamy soil, we were much pleased with it, but this year the product is not equal to Tall Meadow Oat or Orchard Grass. It roots deeply,

and will withstand protracted drought better than any other variety, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom sedge, hence will be very valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay. One plot sown in Mississippi three years ago has held the ground to the complete exclusion of all other grasses. Sow at the rate of from two to three bushels per acre, either in the fall or spring. Per lb. 20 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. about \$2.00.

Hard Fescue. (*Festuca Duriuscula*.) This does not produce so much as many other grasses, but it thrives well in dry situations where other grasses would fail, withstands summer drought, is green through the winter, grows a foot or two high, and is a good pasture grass and for mixtures. Sow about two bushels per acre. Per lb. 20 cts.; bushel (14 lbs.) \$2.00.

Red Fescue. (*Festuca Rubra*.) One of the largest of the genus. It has creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as wire-grass. It is a better grass than some of the other species, and well adapted to gravelly banks and dry slopes, and in mixtures for suitable situations. Sow about two bushels per acre. Per lb. 20c.; bushel (14 lbs.) \$2.00.

Crested Dog's Tail. Valuable for dry soils and situations. Does well on hill-sides. Price, 50 cts. per lb.

Wood Meadow Grass. An early, nutritious grass. Does well under trees, as it is specially suited for shady places. Recommended for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Price, 35c. per lb.

Bermuda Grass. This is a valuable grazing grass, and produces a large yield of hay on rich soils in the South. For railroad embankments, mill dams, etc., it is first-class, as its long creeping roots soon form a compact mass, holding the soil together, and preventing it from washing or gullyng. Sow in March or April at the rate of from three to five pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well for so small a seed, and cover very lightly. Price of seed, \$1.50 per lb. In 10 lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halapense*.) For the Southern States this is very valuable. It grows rather coarse, but makes a large yield of forage, which, when young and tender, is relished by stock. For permanent pasture and hay in the South this is very valuable, but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to eradicate it from the soil when it once gets a hold. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre any time in the spring. Per bus. about \$1.75.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania Aquatica*.)

Grown on the Edges of Ponds or Streams, Attracts Wild Fowl and Furnishes Refuge for Fish, Etc.

This is a most desirable plant to sow along the edges of marshes, ponds or sluggish streams to make an attractive resort for ducks and other wild fowl. In large ponds or lakes it purifies the water, and also affords plenty of refuge for small and large fish. It can be sown any time after ducks have left the section in the spring, either in marshes and places which will retain moisture most of the summer or in shallow water. Before sowing, the seed should be soaked over-night, and then sown upon the surface of the water covering its permanent bed, when it will immediately sink to the bottom. It is also successfully sown mixed with soil, the soil simply being shovelled into the water. Another method of sowing is to mix the seeds in wet earth, making balls of same, and push them down into the mud at the bottom. It will grow in shade as well as in the open, and reaches a height of two to three feet, falling over in the fall, so that the ends and seed stalks rest on the water just right for the ducks to feed on it at all times. We would strongly recommend to our customers who have suitable places to sow this seed along the banks of their lakes or ponds, as it will give added attractiveness and value to their places, causing them to become the resort of wild fowl, and increase the value of their fish-ponds during the summer. Price of the seed, 25 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 20 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

CLOVERS.

Clover is highly valued, not only because of its beneficial results to the soil derived from its use, but also for its great value as a forage plant. It is one of a very large family, there being over six thousand species of the leguminous family scattered over every clime and soil. Those we cultivate in this country, the clovers, peas and beans, are only a small number of the species, yet they are the basis of successful farming, because they collect and store nitrogen, which is so largely needed by our soils. These leguminous plants gather it from forming combinations at the roots and storing it in the plants and roots for nutriment for other plants to feed upon, hence farmers grow these crops as improvers of their soil.

Dr. Kedzie, writing some years ago, said: "If any person were preaching the gospel of agriculture, he might hold up the triple leaf of the Red Clover as the symbol of trinity of blessings to the farmer, furnishing for his cereal crops, from otherwise inadequate sources, a sufficient supply of potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen."

Nitrogen being so costly a fertilizer, it is evident that any method that can be adopted to increase the supply is of great benefit to agriculturists, and the liberal use of Clover is one of the best and cheapest means of accomplishing this, and so increasing the fertility of the soil.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa. (*Medicago Sativa*.) Here is a clover which you can cut in favorable seasons four to six times a year, and that for twenty years, if the right soil is selected to sow it upon. It is best adapted to a porous soil, though many of our customers succeed well with it on heavy clay soils. Wet soils are objectionable, as the roots of this clover prefer to go after water. It is not much affected by drought, and crop succeeds crop if it is sown on mellow, porous soil. It is of immense value in dry, sandy sections; but as good crops are desired, it should be manured every winter, so that it may continue to yield. If the land is clean the seed can be sown broadcast at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. It will then come thick and smother out the weeds. If the land is weedy, it is best to sow it in drills nine to twelve inches apart, and hoe it to keep down the weeds and give it a start, after which it will take care of itself. This crop is rather delicate the first year, but afterwards becomes very robust. It can be sown in August, September, or early in October, or from the middle of March until the end of April, in the spring. It is best fed green or wilted, but it makes good hay, and stock are fond of it, and do well upon it. It should be cut just as it comes into bloom. It is not well adapted to grazing, as if cropped close the bud is liable to injury. Per lb. 15 cts.; per bush., about \$6.50.

The following letters give the opinion of two of our customers regarding the crop:

GREENVILLE CO., S. C., *June 30, 1896.*—Lucerne I think is one of the best paying crops for hay or soiling I have ever raised. I have about two acres sown in it, and wish I had more. I am preparing some land now to sow more this fall or next spring.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER FINLEY.

MECKLENBURG CO., VA., *July 7, 1896.*—I am very fond of Lucerne, and I have put in some every spring and fall for ten or fifteen years. My experience is that it may be sown either in spring or fall. It makes a large yield of green food, relished by all stock, horses, cows, sheep, hogs and fowls. It is very nutritious, and stock thrive on it without grain. It does not salivate, and can be fed freely. It makes good hay, cut as soon as the first flowers appear. Do not let it get too dry or sun-killed. The quicker it is cured up the better for hay. I think it a fine improver of land, and is the very thing for broken, washed land; as the roots are long and large and strong it bears work well, either with a harrow or cultivator, or even a horse plow. It has to be carefully nursed until fully set, then it will take care of itself. It comes in early, and keeps growing until cold weather. It is better to cut it than to graze it. FRED. S. WHALEY, M. D.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) This is one of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay, and as an improver of the soil. It should be sown every second year unless the seed which is made on the second crop is allowed to fall. It likes best a soil of clay loam, but will do well on almost any soil, giving satisfactory results even on sandy or gravelly soil. It will grow on poor land if the subsoil is clay; but, if very poor, it should be helped at first with ground bone or plaster and kainit, when large crops can be raised. Soil containing too much iron will not produce good



Lucerne Clover.

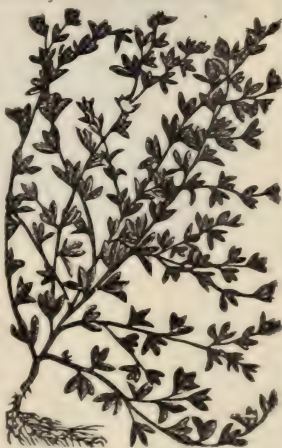
Clover. It will thrive much better than Timothy and some other grasses on sandy or gravelly soils. It does not like too much heat, but is quite insensible to cold if the plant has attained any size before very cold weather sets in. It sends down a main or tap root, which penetrates the soil to a great depth, sometimes several feet, hence it is not materially damaged by ordinary droughts. Clover on good soil will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Cut for hay when in

full bloom. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, but should be sown before the middle of April; March is best. When sown by itself, sow eight or ten pounds per acre. Sown with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of Clover with one-and-a-half bushels of Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding. It is very important that pure seed should be sown so that the land be not filled with weeds; and if it be considered that the price of the seed per acre only costs ten or fifteen cents between weed seed and clean seed, it is folly not to sow the clean. Some persons prefer purple colored seed, but tests prove that there is no difference, either in vitality or quality of the plants which are produced from light or dark seed. There is, though, a great difference in different Clover plants, but they do not arise from the color of the seed. Price of Clover seed fluctuates. Present price (December 1st) for choice seed is \$5.25 per bushel. We will fill orders at lowest market prices for best quality seeds, or take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request.

Mammoth, or Sapping Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) This variety is unquestionably a selection of the Red Clover, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it grows much larger and coarser, and is later in maturing. It is much superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures at the same time. Sow eight or ten pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price of Clover seed fluctuates. Present price (December 1st) for choice seed is \$5.50 per bushel. We will quote prices at any time desired, or fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest prices the day order is received.

Japan Clover. (*Lepedeza Striata*.) Prof. F. A. Gulley, of Mississippi, says of this plant: "For the South, Japan Clover is, without exception, the most valuable plant that grows. After once started, it grows spontaneously, except on lime land. It keeps hills from washing, even coming in to fill the washes."

Experience with this forage plant in Virginia confirms its value for the poorer soils of this and other Southern States. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch-



Japan Clover.

banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedge land, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place and driving out broom sedge and wire grass. It is best not to graze it the first season too early, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clovers, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre, in March or April. Per lb. 20 cts.; bushel of 25 lbs. \$4.50.

Alsike Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Linnaeus supposed this an hybrid, as its name indicates, and thought it a cross of the White and Red Clovers. This, however, is denied. It is more perennial than Red Clover, but less so than White. It makes a good pasturage on stiff, moist soils, but its chief value is for hay. It will stand any amount of cold, but does not like too much heat, hence it is more suited to the alluvial valleys of our mountains than to the coast region of the Southern and South-western States. As Alsike Clover flowers later than Red Clover, it is more suitable to sow with Timothy, and it delights in soil most suited to Timothy. It has long, fibrous roots, and well suited to land liable to wash or gully. Bees extract a great deal of honey from its fragrant flowers, and it is on this account a favorite with bee-keepers. Per lb. 15 cts; bush, about \$6.25.

Crimson, Scarlet, or German Clover. (*Trifolium Incarnatum*.) This valuable Clover is an annual, and recommended for fall seeding only. Full description is given in our Fall Catalogue, or we shall at any time take pleasure in mailing to any one requesting it a special circular giving full information regarding this valuable crop. Price, 8 cts. per lb.; about \$3.25 per bushel.

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens*.) This variety is indigenous to America, and does well in almost any kind of soil, but prefers moist situations. It will thrive better on land containing iron than any other kind of Clover. It is largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. 10 s and over, 20 cts. per lb. Bushel prices on application.

Melilotus, or White Bokhara. (*Melilotus Alba*.) This is largely used in the Gulf States, both for hay and as an improver. It grows larger than Alfalfa, and is especially adapted for use on lime lands or calcareous soils, but of practically no value on red clay soils. Sow broadcast twelve pounds to the acre. Price, 20 cts. per lb.; \$3.50 per bushel of 32 lbs.

Burr Clover. Recommended for fall seeding only. Price, about \$2.50 per bushel.

NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C., October 12, 1896.—I have tried a good many different kinds of grasses, and like your special grass seed mixtures better than any I have tried.

J. T. PEEBLES.

WASHINGTON CO., N. C., September 19, 1896.—Four years ago I purchased of you some of your special grass mixture. The mixture suited my soil, I got a good set, and it has paid me better than any grass I ever tried. I mowed it three times a year three years in succession. I do not know how many tons I cut from it, as I used it on my farm, and did not even bale or weigh it. I have tried different kinds of grasses, have mixed them myself and sowed separately, but none ever paid me so well as your special mixtures.

W. T. HOPKINS.

Wood's Celebrated Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures.

ADAPTED TO VARIOUS SOILS AND SITUATIONS, AND ALSO

FOR HAY OR PERMANENT PASTURES.



This represents a grass crop unsuited to the soil.

This represents a crop of Wood's Grass Mixture adapted to the soil.

These mixtures are specially adapted to suit the various soils and uses for which they are recommended. It is a well-established fact that soils sown with a variety of different grasses which are adapted to the soil produce very much larger and more satisfactory crops, both of hay and pasturage, than when only one or two kinds of grasses or clovers are sown. The results given by the use of our mixtures have been most satisfactory, and have resulted in a very large increase in our trade, and we unhesitatingly recommend them for use on the largest scale.

We give below the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. These grasses are mixed in such proportions as practical experience has proved will give the best results.

Mixtures Nos. 1 to 5, For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown.

Mixture No. 1.—FOR LIGHT, DRY, GRAVELLY, OR SANDY SOILS.

Composed of the following grasses:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Crested Dog's Tail,
Hard Fescue,
Sheep Fescue,

Red Fescue,
Orchard Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Perennial Rye Grass,

Hungarian Brome Grass,
White Clover,
Red Clover.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15 cts. per lb.; \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 2.—FOR GOOD LOAM SOIL.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Hard Fescue,
Meadow Fescue,

Orchard Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Fancy Red Top,

Hungarian Brome Grass,
Red Fescue,
Red Clover,
White Clover.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15 cts. per lb.; \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 3.—FOR HEAVY LOAM OR CLAY SOILS.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,	Meadow Fescue,	White Clover,
Orchard Grass,	Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Kentucky Blue Grass,
Fancy Red Top,	Alsike Clover,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Italian Rye Grass,	Red Clover,	Timothy.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15 cents per lb.; \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 4.—FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND.

Composed of the following grasses:

Creeping Bent Grass,	Orchard Grass,	Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,	Alsike Clover,	Italian Rye Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,	Wood Meadow Grass,	Mammoth Clover,
Timothy,	Meadow Fescue,	Soft Meadow Grass.
	Fancy Red Top,	

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14 cts. per lb.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 5.—FOR WET BOTTOM LAND.

Composed of the following grasses:

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,	Meadow Fescue,	Wood Meadow Grass,
Fancy Red Top,	Timothy,	Meadow Soft Grass,
Italian Rye Grass,	Alsike Clover,	Mammoth Clover.
	Creeping Bent Grass,	

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14 cts. per lb.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

Nos. 6 to 9, for Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed.**Mixture No. 6.—FOR LIGHT, DRY, GRAVELLY, OR SANDY SOILS.**

Composed of the following grasses:

Crested Dog's Tail,	Hard Fescue,	Red Clover,
Orchard Grass,	Red Fescue,	Fancy Red Top,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,	Meadow Fescue.
	Hungarian Brome Grass,	

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15 cts. per lb.; \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 7.—FOR GOOD LOAM SOIL.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,	Orchard Grass,	Kentucky Blue Grass,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,	Red Fescue,
Meadow Fescue,	Hungarian Brome Grass,	Red Clover.
	Hard Fescue,	

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15 cts. per lb.; \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 8.—FOR HEAVY LOAM OR CLAY.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Fescue,	Kentucky Blue Grass,	Fancy Red Top,
Orchard Grass,	Meadow Foxtail,	Red Clover,
Perennial Rye Grass,	Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Timothy.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15 cts. per lb.; \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 9.—FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND.

Composed of the following grasses:

Fancy Red Top,	Meadow Fescue,	Alsike Clover,
Timothy,	Slender Fescue,	Rough Stalked Meadow.
Kentucky Blue Grass,	Sapling Clover,	

Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14 cts. per lb.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 10.—FOR GOOD LOAM SOIL, Shaded with Trees.

FOR PASTURE OR HAY. Composed of the following grasses:

Wood Meadow Grass,	Rough Stalked Meadow,	Fancy Red Top,
Orchard Grass,	White Clover,	Timothy,
Hard Fescue,	Italian Rye Grass,	Red Clover,
Meadow Foxtail,	Kentucky Blue Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass.
	Meadow Fescue.	

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, 16 cts. per lb.; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 11.—WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN MIXTURE.

Specially prepared to withstand heat and drought. Composed of the following grasses proportioned so as to give the best and most satisfactory results:

Meadow Foxtail,	Kentucky Blue Grass,	White Clover,
Fine-Leaved Sheep's Fescue,	Perennial Rye Grass,	Red Fescue.
Crested Dog's Tail,	Canadian Blue Grass,	Sweet Vernal.
Hard Fescue,	Fancy Red Top,	

Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

Order all Grass Mixtures by number.

SEED OATS.

GIANT WHITE ABUNDANCE OATS. This new oat, introduced by us last season, gave the most satisfactory results wherever grown. Full description, testimonials, etc., will be found under the head of *New and Desirable Varieties*, on page 12. Price per packet, 10 cts.; per pound, postage paid, 20 cts.; per peck, 50 cts.; bushel of 32 lbs., \$1.50. Prices include bags.

VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER, OR TURF OATS. The Winter Oats are very largely used for spring seeding as well as for fall seeding, and if put in before April 1st will make a much larger yield than the Spring Oats, and in this section they are considered a much surer crop, and on this account they are much more largely used in this section for sowing in the spring than the ordinary Spring Oats. Mr. George E. Murrell, of Bedford county, writes as follows, giving us his experience with the Virginia Gray Winter Oats sown in the spring: "In the spring of 1894 I sowed seven varieties of Oats, under as nearly the same conditions as possible, using a Cahoon Seed Sower, and giving a rather light seeding, as I was limited in quantity of seed. In seeding the Virginia Gray Winter, I, through over-sight, allowed a piece of twine to partially stop up the hole under the slide, and did not discover it until the sower became empty, thus only putting one-half of the seed on the ground that I intended. This was followed, just as the Oats were germinating, by the unprecedented freeze of last spring, and after the oats were up, parties looking at them said I would have a fine crop of weeds, and would not get my seed back. I was of the same opinion, but the Oats kept on tufting out, and at the same time my other Oats were heading these looked like an Orchard Grass sod. In a day or two they began to shoot, and, when cut, were over five feet high, and the thickest, heaviest, and in every way the best Oats I had. I shall sow the Virginia Gray Winter for my annual crop in future whenever obtainable." Owing to short crop the past season and extraordinary demand, the present supply of winter oats is short, and prices may advance considerably later on. Present price, about 60 cts. per bushel. Will take pleasure in quoting current prices at any time.

RED RUST-PROOF OATS. A fine, early, large-yielding variety of both straw and grain; does particularly well on low grounds or rich, moist soils. Can be sown either in the fall or spring. Price variable. Owing to drought in the section where Rust-Proof Oats are principally grown, the quality of the grain is very much inferior to what it usually is, and prices are higher than usual. Present price about 50 cts. per bushel, bags included. Current prices quoted upon application. State quantity required.

WHITE SPRING OATS. Choice re-cleaned seed, about 35 cts. per bushel, bags included. Samples mailed, and current prices quoted at any time.

BLACK SPRING OATS. This is usually considered a surer cropper and larger yielding variety than White Spring. Prices variable. About 35 cts. per bushel, bags included. Write for current prices, stating quantity required.

BARLEY.

This is a profitable crop to grow. It will yield fifty or sixty bushels per acre, and the grain is splendid food ground and fed to cattle and hogs, or dry grain for poultry. It is recommended principally for fall seeding, although it gives satisfactory results in some sections when sown in the spring. It is used in the South for winter grazing, green feed, or soiling. Price, 65 cts. per bushel.

RYE.

Principally sown in the fall. Price, about 65 cts. per bushel, including bags.

OUR WHEAT AND FALL SEED CIRCULAR is issued in August. In it we publish a list of the newest and best varieties of Seed Wheat (of which we sell thousands of bushels per year), and of Grains and Grasses for fall sowing. We mail the list free to those requesting it.

SOJA BEANS.



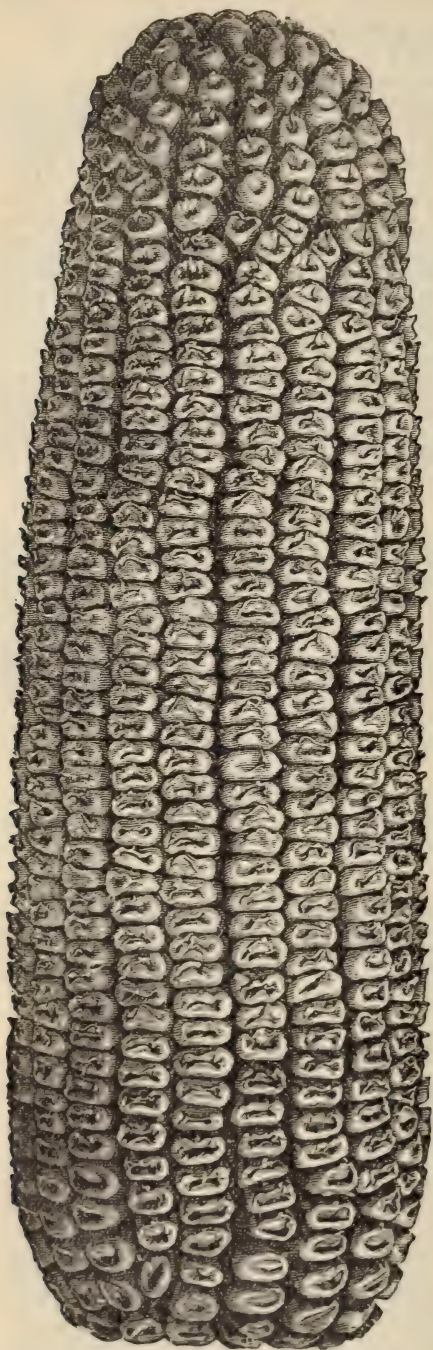
Soja Bean.

SOJA BEANS. This is valuable as a field crop for forage and feeding purposes. Its great nutritive value, combined with its enormous yield, make it a most valuable and economical crop to grow. It has a stiff stalk holding the pods well off the ground, and matures all the beans together late, enabling the farmer to cut the stalk with the seed, and save the product without going to the great expense of pulling the pods off. They

can be fed, vines and all together, or can be easily knocked out when dry, or they can be left standing, and pigs and stock turned into them; and farmers adopting this plan will find

that they can feed hogs profitably to compete with the Western States.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, one of the largest Soja Bean growers in this State, writes as follows regarding this crop in the April issue of the *Southern Planter*, published at Richmond, Va.: "I have been asked why I plant more Soja Beans than corn. I reply with five reasons—1st, I can get more net money out of one bushel of Soja Beans than I can out of five bushels of corn; 2d, I think corn is five times as hard on land as Soja Beans; 3d, Corn costs me five times as much to grow as Soja Beans; 4th, I think Soja Beans are five-times as rich in oily matter as corn; 5th, I think Soja Beans are five times better for producing milk and butter than corn." We believe this bean to be of the highest agricultural value, and it should be largely grown by Southern farmers. Sow half a bushel per acre broadcast, or plant in drills three feet apart, and one to one-and-a-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts; bushel, \$2. Write for special prices on large lots.



Clark's Mastodon Corn.

SEED CORN==Field Varieties.

Corn is one of the principal agricultural products in America. It only costs about twenty cents per acre to plant the best and most productive seed corn in cultivation, and the corn-grower who does not procure the best and most productive seed corn obtainable is simply throwing away chances to make money.

Marshfield White Dent. This variety is the result of careful hybridization and cultivation of the three best and most productive white corns shown at the World's Fair, and which took the highest prizes. The result attained in the Marshfield White Dent is a variety superior to any one of the three, and combining all the good qualities desired for an enormous yielding field corn. The stalk is large and well rooted. Each stalk produces one large, well-matured ear; the cob small and always white; the grains deep and of uniform size, twenty rows, with fifty to sixty grains to the row and one thousand to twelve hundred grains to the ear. The ears are usually over ten inches in length and three inches in diameter. It is a clear white, flinty corn, and mature early, and is very prolific. On good land it will produce from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre, and has produced eleven hundred bushels on ten acres. As a hominy corn it has no superior, and is altogether the surest and most profitable of any corn you can plant. It gave excellent results to our customers in this section the past season. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.

Southern White Snowflake. Full description of this splendid new white field corn is given on page 13. This corn is recommended as a most superior white field corn, and also makes excellent green roasting-ear corn for the table and market. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.

Gentry Early Market. A very early, large-eared variety, making a flinty white corn. It is very hardy, and can be planted early in the spring as well as late in the summer, after it is too late to plant other varieties, as it matures very quickly. It not only makes a splendid field corn, but is a fine early market variety to sell for green corn, and superior in yield to any other variety of early corn we know of, especially for light land. It has a small stalk, grows seven to ten feet high, and has two or three large ears set low on the stalk. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Hickory King. This is one of the best and most productive white corns in cultivation, especially for high land, and is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four good average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25.

Giant Broad Grain. This prolific corn is the largest broad grain corn in cultivation. It is the most salable white variety, makes the best meal, and produces large crops, especially on low lands. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.35.

grounds, and yields enormous crops of fine large ears. We regard this as one of the best varieties grown for strong land. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25.

Virginia White Gourd Seed. An old favorite Virginia sort, making a small cob and long, deep grains. Splendid for ensilage. Per peck, 30 cts.; bushel, 80 cts.

Shoe Peg White. A valuable variety, yielding an immense amount of corn. The cob is very

Blount's Prolific. This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.35.

Cocke's Prolific. A beautiful white prolific corn, originated by the late Gen. Cocke, of Fluvanna county. It is a splendid variety for low

small, while the grain of the corn is long and prolific. It makes an abundance of fodder, and is a fine ensilage corn. Peck, 30c.; bush, 90c.

Clark's Mastodon. This corn has been grown very largely in Virginia and other Southern States the past two years with the most satisfactory results, proving itself one of the largest yielding and most profitable field corns in cultivation. It is a dent variety of strong growth, long grain, small cob, quick to ear and ripen, and one of the soundest and most productive of yellow corns. The seed of this variety does not generally please the eye, but the crop always pleases. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 10 cts.; peck, 40 cts.; bush, \$1.25.

Improved Golden Dent. We have sold this corn for a number of years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick-growing yellow field corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob, and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather or other unfavor-

able conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. For a first-class, quick-growing, large yielding yellow corn this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Price, \$1.00 per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

Improved Leaming. A quick-growing yellow variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk, and is productive. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25.

Virginia Ensilage Corn. This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, not only to far and near in our own section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For Northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Price, 75 cts. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

IMPORTED BY US DIRECT FROM EGYPT.

Egyptian Cotton has long been noted for its fine quality, and it is very largely used in the manufacture of the finer grades of cotton fabric. Knowing this, and with a view of doing all we can to encourage and improve the value of the cotton industry in the South, we have, at considerable expense, imported two of the best varieties of Egyptian Cotton direct from Egypt, and we have pleasure in offering these varieties to our cotton planters this season. There is no reason why our Southland should not grow as fine cotton as any other part of the world, provided our cotton planters have the right sort of seed to start with; and in offering these two varieties we strongly recommend that they be given an extended trial, especially in the far South, believing that the results will be eminently satisfactory in producing larger crops of the finer grades of cotton, which will bring considerably higher prices, thus proving more profitable than the ordinary grades usually grown.

Culture.—As a matter of interest, we give here the method of culture generally followed in Egypt: The soil is thoroughly broken up to a depth of twelve or thirteen inches. Ridges are thrown up with a plow three feet apart. If manure is used it is applied broadcast, at the rate of ten to fifteen tons per acre, and plowed in before the ridges are made; or it is placed in the furrows between the ridges and covered by splitting the ridges. The seeds are often soaked in water twenty-four hours before planting, and only those which sink are used. Holes are opened on the ridges with a hoe fourteen to twenty inches apart, eight to fifteen seeds planted in each hole, and covered to a depth of three inches. About twenty days after coming up the cotton is hoed and thinned, leaving the two strongest plants in each hill. Usually three hoeings are given, alternating with applications of irrigation water, which, of course, are needed in the climate of Egypt. The first two pickings are considered to give the finest quality of fibre.

The descriptions of the Egyptian Cottons which we offer are as follows:

MIT AFIFI. This is the variety most largely grown in Egypt, because it excels in hardness. The plant is normal in size, and produces a yellowish brown fibre, which is long and generally very strong and fine to the touch. This variety is very productive, and the fibre is easy to pick. Price of the seed: Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 25 cts.; per half bushel, \$2.50; bushel, \$4.00.

ABASI. This is a newer variety, of recent origin. It is more sensitive to lower temperature and variations of climate than Mit Afifi. It is very productive, yielding a beautiful white lint, which is fine, silky, and very long, though not quite so strong as that of Mit Afifi. Price: Per pkt. 10 cts.; per lb. 25 cts.; per half bushel, \$2.50; bushel, \$4.00.

AMERICAN-GROWN COTTON SEED.

Sea Island. This variety is grown almost exclusively by the planters on the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., whence it takes its name. It produces the finest quality lint of any sort in cultivation, and sells at about double the price of any other sort. We have made arrangements with one of the largest planters in that vicinity to supply us with an extra fine stock of this seed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

Peerless. One of the most prolific and quickest growing cottons in cultivation. On account of its quickness it is particularly valuable for late planting, or where it is desired to gather the crop early. The plant is vigorous in growth, limby and short-jointed, clustering heavily, and adapted to all sections. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Drake's Cluster. A favorite Southern variety. Of early maturity, very productive, and makes an excellent quality of lint. Per pkt.

5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton. A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well limbed, open growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding fully forty per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25.

Hawkin's Extra Prolific Cotton. An early variety, very prolific, yielding a superior quality of lint and staple. Is a tall grower, and branches freely, the limbs being literally covered with bolls, which are of a large size. The Seed Cotton yields from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bush, \$1.25.

Millet, Sorghum and Fodder Plants.

PRICES VARIABLE. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

GERMAN MILLET—Choice Southern Grown Seed. Southern grown German Millet seed is far superior, both in quality and yield of product, to Western or Northern grown seed. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed, and that without impoverishing the soil to any great extent. To get these results, however, German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Price, about \$1.10 per bushel.

HUNGARIAN MILLET GRASS, (*Panicum Germanicum*.) For good low grounds on rich soil this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritious qualities to Timothy hay. It is very important, in procuring Hungarian millet, to get the true seed, as American millet resembles it very closely, and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian. This lessens both the yield and value of the crop. In this, as in nearly all other seeds, it requires knowledge and experience to procure the best seeds, and it is always much safer to obtain supplies from experienced seedsmen who make the business their life study, rather than from ordinary dealers in seeds, who merely make it their business to buy and sell seeds without having a thorough, practical knowledge of the seed business. Hungarian millet should be sown from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price, about \$1.25 per bushel.

PEARL MILLET. This is an excellent fodder plant, which will grow 10 to 12 feet high. If a sufficient quantity has been drilled, cutting can commence when three or four feet high, and fed green to horses and all kinds of stock, and by the time it has been cut once over, that cut first will be ready to commence on again. Sow three pounds of seed per acre, in drills three feet apart. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, at 15 cts. per lb.

TEOSINTE. We strongly recommend our customers who have not yet done so to sow this splendid fodder crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. Sow in May or June, at the rate of two to three pounds per acre, in drills three and a half to four feet apart. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOD CORN. An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow five pounds per acre. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

SORGHUMS.

JERUSALEM CORN. This is a new species of the non-saccharine sorghums, which is specially recommended as a large-yielding green crop. It makes one large head on the main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, sometimes as many as eight heads on the stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. The following is from Mr. Henry C. Brooks, Superintendent of the Kansas Experimental Grass and Forage Station: "Out of ninety acres in crop, with different varieties of forage plants, the Jerusalem Corn was the only kind that did any good. I consider it good both for man and beast. Have experimented with it in fattening hogs, and the hogs are in as fine condition as I ever saw. I have also used it in my family in the form of hominy, and it certainly makes the best hominy I ever ate. The past season was the driest season in fifteen years at this point. The results show it of decided value and well worth a trial by Southern farmers." It requires about three pounds to plant an acre. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.

KAFFIR CORN. The fodder of this forage plant is eaten by all kinds of stock. The grain also makes nutritious feed, both for feeding to stock and poultry. Sow end of April or beginning of May, in drills three feet apart, at the rate of four pounds to the acre. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, at 10 cts. per lb.

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM. (*White Milo Maize*.) A wonderful branching sorghum, which produces an enormous amount of excellent fodder, and is highly recommended for that purpose. It branches wonderfully after the first cutting. Sow about four pounds per acre, in drills about three feet apart, in May. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, at 10 cts. per lb.

YELLOW MILLO MAIZE. This is quicker growing and considered an improvement over the White Milo Maize or Rural Branching Sorghum, and is very highly recommended for green food, fodder or ensilage. It makes an enormous yield, making, in favorable seasons, three cuttings from the one sowing. It is very nutritious and greatly relished by all kinds of stock. It also makes a large yield of seed, which makes excellent grain feed for stock and poultry. We consider this superior to the much-talked of Kaffir corn in all respects for growing in this section and farther South. Sow in May or June, at the rate of six or eight pounds per acre, in drills three feet apart. Price 15 cents per pound; in 10-pound lots and over, 10 cents per pound.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE. The saccharine matter of this early and productive variety is of the first quality, and produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high, and yields large crops of fodder, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It will produce two cuttings during the summer. Culture same as corn. Sow three or four quarts per acre. Per pkt. 5 cents; lb. 10 cents; peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

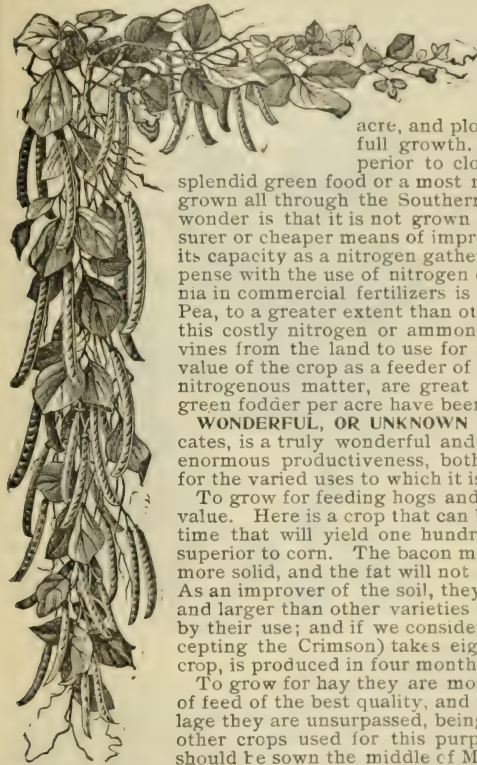
EARLY ORANGE SUGAR CANE. A favorite Sorghum in some sections of the South; does not grow quite so tall as Early Amber, but is heavier. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

COW PEAS==The Great Soil Improvers.

Makes Poor Land Rich. Makes Good Land More Productive.

Also, Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Forage Crop,

Enriching the Soil Even when the Crop is Cut Off.



Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea has no superior, especially for medium or light soils. They should be sown in the month of May or June, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels to the acre, and plowed under as soon as they have attained their full growth. In the South the Cow Pea is considered superior to clover as a green manuring crop; it also makes

splendid green food or a most nutritious hay. While this crop is very largely grown all through the Southern States, with the results attained from it, the wonder is that it is not grown ten times as much as at present. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving poor soil than by sowing Cow Peas. In its capacity as a nitrogen gatherer its growth largely enables the farmer to dispense with the use of nitrogen or ammoniated fertilizers. Nitrogen or ammonia in commercial fertilizers is valued at fifteen cents per pound. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than other leguminous crops, has the power to extract this costly nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere. The removal of the vines from the land to use for fodder purposes decreases to some extent the value of the crop as a feeder of nitrogen to the soil, but the roots being rich in nitrogenous matter, are great improvers. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow Pea.

WONDERFUL, OR UNKNOWN PEAS. This new Cow Pea, as the name indicates, is a truly wonderful and most valuable variety. It is wonderful in its enormous productiveness, both of vine and peas, and exceptionally valuable for the varied uses to which it is adapted.

To grow for feeding hogs and other cattle we can hardly over-estimate their value. Here is a crop that can be grown with such ease in about four months' time that will yield one hundred-fold or more of feeding and fattening food superior to corn. The bacon made from hogs fed on peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as corn-fed. As an improver of the soil, they are invaluable. They grow so much quicker and larger than other varieties that poor land can be brought up very quickly by their use; and if we consider that land improved by the use of clover (excepting the Crimson) takes eight months at least, while this, a much heavier crop, is produced in four months, their great value is obvious to all.

To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being much more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. To obtain the best results, these Peas should be sown the middle of May, although they can be sown as late as June

or the beginning of July; but sown as late as this, while they will make an enormous growth of vine, it is doubtful whether they will mature the crop of peas. They should be sown at the rate of about one bushel per acre. Price, per pkt. 5 cts.; per qt. 15 cts.; per peck, 50 cts.; per bushel, \$1.60. In five-bushel lots and over, \$1.50 per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

Black Cow. This is quicker to mature than the Wonderful Pea, and is better adapted for late planting or for growing in districts further North than Virginia. It is a splendid land improver and most valuable as a forage crop, making an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. It yields more largely of the shelled Peas to the acre than the Wonderful. Sow in May or June at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre. Price, about \$1.10 per bushel.

Extra Early Black Eye. This Pea matures its crop two weeks ahead of the ordinary Black Eye Pea, and on this account is of great value

for growing for green Peas for market, as it enables the gardener to obtain very much higher prices for them. The Peas are of medium size, very productive, and on account of its extreme earliness must prove of great value to our market-gardeners. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; per bushel, \$3.00.

Large Black Eye. The Large Black Eye Peas are more prolific, and bring a higher price on our market than the ordinary Black Eye Peas, and farmers will find it much more profitable to plant these than the ordinary small-sized Black Eye Pea. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, about \$1.60.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

These are a most popular and satisfactory forage and hay crop, making a splendid and nutritious early green or dry feed. Sown in February, March, or April, with a small quantity of oats, they make a large yield of forage, greatly relished by all kinds of stock. Cures easily, making a splendid hay. Sow at

the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre broadcast with half bushel of oats to assist in keeping them off the ground. Cut for hay before the Peas mature. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, about \$1.00. Write for special prices if a quantity is required.

BUCKWHEAT.

For a late summer crop buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop where the land is full of objectionable weeds it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it.

Japanese. This variety of buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown quite so thickly. Per peck, 40 cts.; per bushel, about \$1.00.

Silver Hull. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality of flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1.00 per bushel. Current prices quoted on application.

SPANISH CHUFAS.

A nut-grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown the hogs may be turned into them to feed, thus saving the labor of cutting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

Culture.—A light sandy soil is best suited for chufas. The land should be well ploughed and raked, and about the first of May laid off in rows three feet apart, putting in the furrow about two hundred pounds of Wood's Animal Bone. Mix this thoroughly with the soil and list up over it, after which open up a shallow trench on the list, and plant the chufas fifteen inches apart, putting two to three in each hill; cover lightly and roll. After they are well up, plough between the rows and keep clean. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A very quick-growing variety of Rape, which makes excellent grazing for sheep; likewise the leaves make very good salad cooked for the table. It can be sown at any season of the year, but is not quite so satisfactory to use in midsummer as the cooler months of the year. It can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds per acre and raked in, or in drills fifteen inches apart, when four or five pounds will be sufficient. It will be ready to use eight weeks from sowing if the weather is suitable. It is hardy, and will stand any amount of cold. After it has been grazed it will soon be ready again if the sheep are not kept on it too long so as to eat the buds off the stalks. This will be found a cheap, effective food. Price, 15 cts. per lb.; 8 lbs. for \$1.00; or in 100-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.

BEGGAR WEED. (*Desmodium Molle.*)

Highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens; vigorous growth, two to five feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow peas etc.

"On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense; two to four feet high, sometimes seven feet; the forage crop abundant. But I fear it will not thrive well on rich land or any other except where sand forms the bulk of the soil."

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills three feet apart, three or four pounds per acre, or broadcast ten to twelve pounds per acre. Cover one to two inches. When two feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. May be pastured freely in late summer and fall. Price, per lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

JAPAN RICE.

This has proven much the finest variety of Rice for upland culture, and is well adapted to the latitude of all the cotton States. It is prolific, matures in one hundred days from planting, and bears drought better than any other rice. Sown in March or April, it is harvested in July. Yields double what oats or wheat would yield on same soil. A second growth springs at once from the stubble, which will make good grain if seasons permit, or at least make a large crop of excellent forage, equal to sheaf oats. Sow broadcast or in drills five to six pecks per acre. Price, per lb. 20 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Wood's Animal Bone Fertilizers.

For general use on all crops and on all soils the Animal Bone Fertilizers we offer will give excellent results. These fertilizers are guaranteed to contain no Charleston or Florida phosphate rock, but they are made purely from an animal bone basis. The superior qualities of bone fertilizers are well known by their present beneficial effects on all crops—supplying food from the start, and continuing it until the crop is made, and by lasting benefit to the soil. A further benefit of animal bone over phosphate rock is that “insoluble” or “unavailable” in animal bone becomes entirely available by the action of the elements, whereas that in phosphate rock remains unavailable. These various brands cannot be too highly recommended to agriculturists.

WOOD'S CROP PRODUCER.

This is a complete Fertilizer, and gives the best and most profitable results on all kinds of vegetables, tobacco, corn, grain grasses, etc. The basis of it is animal bone, ammoniated with dried blood, fish, meat, etc. It is quick in its action, as well as lasting in its effects, and can be applied at the time the crop is put in, as well as during cultivation and as a top dressing. It can be either drilled or broadcasted and raked in afterwards. The quantity sufficient for each crop must be left to the good judgment of the growers. While many think two hundred pounds per acre sufficient, many extensive truckers and planters find that it pays best to use a thousand pounds or more. Price, per ton of 12 bags, f. o. b. cars at Richmond, \$30.00; per bag, \$2.60. The analysis is as follows:

Ammonia (derived from dried blood, Sulphate of Ammonia, meat and fish),	2.85 to 3.25
Phosphoric Acid (available), derived from animal bone,	10.00 to 12.00
Insoluble,	2.00 to 3.00
Potash (derived from high grade Sulphate),	1.50 to 2.00

WOOD'S GROUND ANIMAL BONE.

This is a splendid fertilizer for all crops; but not being quite so quick in its action as Wood's Crop Producer, is recommended more for use as a permanent improver. On Grain, Clover and Grass crops it gives the very best results. Slaughter-house bone is the basis of this fertilizer, prepared to make it available for the various crops on which it is used. This bone is a most valuable fertilizer for all crops. It is principally adapted, however, for seeding down grass and to apply to fruit-trees, vines, etc. This fertilizer should not be sown broadcast without harrowing or lightly incorporating with the soil, otherwise, the bone being exposed to the atmosphere, the ammonia is liable to escape, and the benefits are to a greater or less extent lost to the crop. From 250 to 300 pounds should be used per acre. Price, per ton of 12 bags, 167 lbs. to the bag, \$27.50; per bag, \$2.50. Analysis is as follows:

Nitrogen from organic matter,	2.70 to 2.90
Corresponds to Ammonia,	3.25 to 3.50
Phosphoric Acid, total,	12.00 to 14.00
Corresponds to Bone Phosphate,	26.00 to 30.00

WOOD'S TRUCKERS' HIGH GRADE.

This is a complete high-grade vegetable fertilizer, combined to supply the food requirements of potatoes and all kinds of vegetables from the start until the crop is made, and to hasten the maturity, which is an important factor to the trucker, as a few days in earliness often makes a considerable difference in the profits of the crops. It can be used most profitably in connection with stable manure or by itself, as it is a complete high grade vegetable fertilizer. Peruvian Guano, which at one time was so largely used, is giving way to these high grade goods, as the fertilizers contain all the required elements of plant food, not only, as in the case of nitrogen, giving them a quick start, but has the proper food to bring the plant to maturity in the shortest possible time. Price, per ton of 12 bags, 167 lbs. to the bag, f. o. b. cars at Richmond, \$40.00. Per bag, \$3.50. The analysis is as follows:

Ammonia (derived from dried blood, Sulphate of Ammonia, and animal matter),	4.50 to 5.25
Phosphoric Acid (available), derived from animal bone,	8.75 to 10.00
Potash (derived from high grade Sulphate),	7.00 to 8.00

WHITE NAVY BEANS.

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage; and care should also be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. Price, 50 cts. per peck; about \$1.75 per bushel. Write for current prices.

PROLIFIC TREE BEAN. A white shell bean, resembling the Navy in appearance, but said to be more productive. Price, 10 cts. per qt.; 60 cts. per peck; about \$2.00 per bushel.

Prepared Plant Bed Cloth.

This is highly recommended as a substitute for glass in covering frames and beds. It has a decided advantage over glass, in that it protects the plants at night, but does not raise the temperature too high during the day, thus requiring less care in ventilating. The light grade is specially recommended for toba co plant beds.

MEDIUM HEAVY GRADE. \$3.50 per bolt of fifty yards.

LIGHT GRADE. \$2.00 per bolt of fifty yards.

LISTERS' FERTILIZERS.

PURE ANIMAL BONE BASIS FOR ALL BRANDS.

We have been the representatives of Listers' Fertilizers in this section for the past twelve years, and their goods have always given satisfaction. They are made purely from an animal bone and blood basis, and are strongly recommended for use on all crops and all soils, not only giving excellent results upon the growing crops, but also acting as permanent improvers.

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate.

This is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than from the use of manure alone. The basis of it is animal bone, ammoniated with dried blood, meat, fish, etc. It is used with great profit on Corn and all vegetable crops, and is also specially recommended for use when seeding down grasses for hay, lawns or pasture, and also on Tobacco, Oats, Wheat, Rye or Barley.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Nitrogen—Derived from dried Blood, Sulphate of Ammonia, Meat and Fish, . . .	2.35 to 2.68
Equivalent to Ammonia, . . .	2.85 to 3.25
Total Phosphoric Acid (derived from animal bone), . . .	12.00 to 15.00
Available, . . .	10.00 to 12.00
Soluble, . . .	7.50 to 9.50
Reverted, . . .	2.50 to 3.50
Insoluble, . . .	2.60 to 3.00
Potash (K_2O) (derived from High Grade Sulphate), . . .	1.50 to 2.00

Price: \$2.60 per bag; \$30.00 per ton of twelve bags.

Listers' Celebrated Ground Bone.

This brand of Ground Bone was first introduced in 1850, and has not only held its own since, but has steadily increased in popularity. It is particularly recommended as a permanent improver, and can be used alone or in connection with other fertilizers or stable manure. If used alone, from 300 to 400 pounds per acre give excellent results on grass and grain crops. If desired, it can be drilled, but the general preference is to sow it broadcast.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Nitrogen from Organic Matter, . . .	2.70 to 2.90
Corresponds to Ammonia, . . .	3.25 to 3.50
Phosphoric Acid, total, . . .	12.00 to 14.00
Corresponds to Bone Phosphate, . . .	26.00 to 30.00

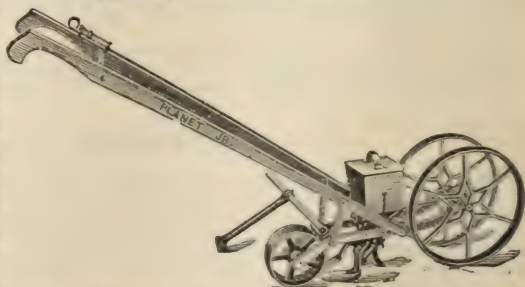
Price, \$2.50 per bag of 167 lbs.; \$27.50 per ton.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools.

The remark of one of our customers, "I would not take \$100 for my planet Jr. if I could not replace it," voices the general satisfaction and profit which the use of these implements gives. Thousands of Planet Jrs. are already in use, with the greatest degree of satisfaction, as they prove themselves great labor-savers, doing the work so quickly and satisfactorily, and adding so much to the uniformity and appearance of the growing crops or gardens where used. The saving in seed, evenness of distribution, either in hills or drills, and the rapidity with which the seed is put in, are all additional reasons why these implements are so highly appreciated by those who have once used them. The descriptions given below are of two of the newer tools which the Planet Jr. manufactures offer. Descriptions of other implements will be found on pages 69, 70. Special Planet Jr. Catalogue, giving full descriptions and fifty illustrations, mailed free upon request.

The Planet Jr. Hill Dropping Garden Drill.

This is an entirely new machine, the latest and best of the "Planet Jr." family. It holds two quarts, and sows all kind of garden seed with the greatest regularity. The plow runs any depth from one-eighth to two inches. It sows in drills as well as the No. 2 Drill (described below), and will also drop in neat hills either four, six, eight, or twelve inches apart. It can be changed from a hill to a drill dropping machine or the reverse, or can be thrown in or out of gear in a moment, and will not sow when run backwards. It is nicely adapted to working all conditions of land, especially well in fresh ground, or when planting on a ridge. It has a force-feed, so that the sowing is regular, no matter whether the drill is full or nearly empty. The discharge of the seed can be stopped instantly at the end of the row, so that none need be wasted. The Opening Plow and coverer are specially adapted for the work



they have to do, while the marker can be set any distance desired up to twenty inches. The ability to drop in hills is a great advantage, as it saves considerable seed, insures vigorous plants at even distances, and saves an immense amount of hard labor in thinning out. The machine is thoroughly well made and the best tool on the market. **Price, \$10.00.** Extra attachment for sowing onion seed for sets in a bed four inches wide, 50 cts.

The Planet Jr. Combined Hill Dropping and Fertilizer Drill.

This tool is also new for 1895, and as a drill is exactly the same as the machine just described. The fertilizer hopper holds one peck. The fertilizer can be sown in any quantity necessary, either above or below the seed, as desired, by setting that plow deeper or shallower than the other. The drills may be satisfactorily used also to sow either seed or fertilizer alone. The amount sown is regulated accurately by the dials, and the discharge of both may be stopped and started instantly, either separately or together, thus avoiding all loss at the ends of the row. Like the plain Hill Dropping Drill, it does not sow when drawn backwards, and can be quickly thrown entirely out of gear. This machine will be a great boon to all farmers and market gardeners. It is thoroughly well made, and guaranteed to do satisfactory work. **Price, \$16.00.**

MAPES' MANURES, FOR SPECIAL CROPS AND SOILS.

Mapes' Special Manures for various crops and soils have long been used by the most successful farmers and truckers with the very best and most profitable results. Only the highest grade materials are used in making these manures. The basis is pure animal bone, and the other materials are all of the highest grade and best known forms of plant food, such as Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Peruvian Guano, ground dried Pure Blood, dried Pure Flesh, Soluble High Grade Potash, Magnesia, etc., all intimately blended together, in fine mechanical condition, in the proper proportions and in the forms best adapted to meet the demands of the crops for which they are recommended. All the Phosphoric Acid is from pure animal bone (not petrified) and Peruvian Guano.

Prices and analyses of the Mapes' Manures as follows, but where parties require to use them in quantity, we shall take pleasure at any time in quoting them lowest prices, delivered at their depot (freight included), if they will kindly advise us the quantities and brands they contemplate using:

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure.

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes much larger yield. It is especially prepared and recommended for both Irish and Sweet Potatoes. It also gives excellent results on Asparagus, early vegetables, Tomatoes, Sugar Beets, Fruits, Sorghum and Sugar Cane. **Price, \$35.00 per ton.** Analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 4.50 to 5 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent. (soluble and available, 8 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high grade Sulphate and in forms free from Murates (or Chlorides); Magnesia, Lime, etc., 77 to 81 per cent.

Mapes' Fruit and Vine Manure.

This gives the very best results on Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, and in the orchard. Makes vigorous growth and splendid fruit. Particularly recommended for use on Grapes, Pears, Apples, Plums, Strawberries, and all small fruits. **Price, \$38.00 per ton.** Analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 7 to 9 per cent. (soluble and available, 5 to 7 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 10 to 12 per cent., all as high grade Sulphate and in forms free from Murates (or Chlorides).

Mapes' Cabbage Manure.

A special manure for use on Cabbage and Cauliflower, causing same to mature quickly and head up surely and solidly. Use it for profitable results. **Price, \$38.00 per ton.** Analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 6 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 6 to 8 per cent.

Mapes' Tobacco Manure.

Unequalled for growing a superior quality of leaf, especially for wrappers. All the potash contained in this is derived from the highest grade Sulphate of Potash. The Phosphoric Acid is from pure No. 1 Peruvian Guano and pure fine bone. The Nitrogen and Ammonia used are present in many varied forms, specially adapted for Tobacco. **Price, \$36.00 per ton.** Analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 4 to 6 per cent.; Soluble Potash, actual, 6 to 7 per cent., all as high grade Sulphate and in forms free from Murates (or Chlorides).

Mapes' Vegetable Manure for all Soils, or Complete Manure for Light Soils.

This is our special manure for all kinds of soil, and is an excellent substitute for No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and may be used on truck crops in the same way as Peruvian Guano. It is unsurpassed for truckers' use on all vegetable crops, and makes splendid quality and quick maturity. It is also strongly recommended for Onions, Celery, and Tomatoes; also on light soils for Oats, Hops and Barley. All vegetables require liberal supplies of Soluble Potash, and in the proper forms. Even in heavy or clay soils the natural supplies of Potash are insufficient. **Price, \$40.00 per ton.** Analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent. (soluble and available, 6 to 8 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 6 to 8 per cent.

Mapes' Corn Manure.

The results from the use of this on Corn on dead poor soils have been remarkable. It will make a tremendous difference in the crop on any soil. It will also give excellent results on Millet, Late Turnips, Late Cabbage and seedling to grass. **Price, \$36.00 per ton.** Analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 3 to 3.50 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 12 per cent. (soluble and available, 8 to 10 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 6 to 7 per cent.

Mapes' Complete Manure ("A" Brand).

A good manure for use on all crops and all soils, with or without stable manure. Can be used broadcast or in hill or drill. Special for PEAS, BEANS, BUCKWHEAT, TURNIPS, OATS, MILLET, CORN, VEGETABLES, MELONS, TOMATOES, GRASS AND CLOVER CROPS WITH OR WITHOUT GRAIN. **Price, \$35.00 per ton.** Analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 12 to 16 per cent. (soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 2.50 to 3.50 per cent.

Mapes' Cereal Brand.

Especially recommended for Corn, Oats, Rye, and fall-sown grain. It is adapted for use in either hill or drill. **Price, \$28.00 per ton.** Analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent. (soluble and available, 6 to 8 per cent.); Actual Potash, 3 to 3.50 per cent.

Mapes' Pure Fine Bone (Dissolved).

This is an extra fine article of pure ground bone, treated only with sufficient acid to make it quicker acting, and is largely used by truckers, florists and others who desire the finest grade of bone that can be procured. **Price, \$30.00 per ton.** Analysis is as follows:

Ammonia, 2.50 to 3 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid (soluble and available), 12 to 16 per cent.

Prices on **Peruvian Guano** and other brands put up by the Mapes Company on application.

The Mapes' Manures and Superphosphates are fine, dry, in superior mechanical condition for use in machine drills, or for application by hand. They are free from stickiness and dampness. Packed in bags weighing 20 lbs. each, and are delivered free on cars or boat at Richmond, Va. One or more bags will be sold at the ton rate. Special prices on large lots. Each bag is plainly branded, besides having a tag attached, upon which is printed the *Guaranteed Analysis and full directions for use*. The basis of the Mapes' Manures is Bone and Peruvian Guano; no rock used. Descriptive pamphlet of the Mapes' Manures mailed free. It tells how to use them on Truck, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Sugar Beets, Tomatoes (for canning), Onions, Celery, Rhubarb, Top-dressing Grass, Seeding to Grass, Orchards, Tobacco, Small Fruits, Grapes, and general Farm Crops. This descriptive pamphlet is arranged for easy reference to any crop. It should be in the hands of every farmer, fruit-grower, trucker, and special crop-grower. Write for it.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VA.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY ANY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wagons, Buggies, Harness, Etc.,

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THE SOUTHERN PLANTER,

One of the oldest, and pronounced by its subscribers the ablest and best of AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS. It is a recognized authority on matters pertaining to Southern agriculture, giving practical experience and seasonable information about all crops adapted to this climate and section. It is considered a most valuable assistant by thousands of successful Southern farmers and truckers, a great many of whom are constantly interchanging their views on farming and trucking matters through its columns.

The BUSINESS DEPARTMENT of the SOUTHERN PLANTER furnishes an exchange by which farmers can buy, sell or exchange farm products or supplies between themselves or in outside markets to the very best advantage. It also furnishes any business information desired by farmers free of charge. Send for sample copy, giving full particulars. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER,
28 North Ninth Street, Richmond, Va.

BOOKS ON AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

We give below an abbreviated list of books which we can supply on agricultural subjects. In these days of low prices and close competition it is necessary for the farmer to pay more attention to special crops and special industries, and to follow them out in an intelligent and practical manner in order to be assured of success. If more of our farmers would, in addition to general farming, take up some special crops or features in connection with the farm, and pay particular attention to those lines, making it their business to excel in those particular industries, they would, in a large majority of instances, be able to add profitable items to their regular income. The only way, of course, to attain marked success in particular lines is to be thoroughly well posted in regard thereto; and there is no better way to do this than to procure books written by authorities on their respective subjects. The books offered below are all to be recommended as giving reliable information. They will be sent postage paid at prices named.

Vegetable Growing in the Lower South for Northern Markets.

By Professor P. H. Rolfs, M. S., Professor of Horticulture and Biology in the Florida State Agricultural College. This is a new work, just issued from the press. The writer is a gentleman thoroughly and practically conversant with all the various truck and garden crops and the best ways of raising them. It is written in plain and simple language, and can be thoroughly understood by the most inexperienced grower. We strongly commend the book to the attention of all our truckers, as it gives most valuable information. Price, \$1.25, post paid.

The Nut Culturist.

A Treatise on the Propagation, Planting, and Cultivation of Nut-bearing Trees and Shrubs Adapted to the Climate of the United States. By Andrew S. Fuller. With the aid of this valuable work, just issued, the southern farmers can learn how to make handsome profits in nut-raising. Price, \$1.50, post paid.

Tobacco. How to Raise It and How to Make It Pay.

A Most Valuable Treatise. By R. L. Ragland. Price, 25 cents.

Johnson's How Crops Grow.

A Treatise on the Chemical Composition, Structure, and Life of the Plant. By Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, of Yale College. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Price, \$2.00. This book should be in the hands of every farmer. It gives most valuable information.

Johnson's How Crops Feed.

A Treatise on the Atmosphere, the Soil and the Nutrition of Agricultural Plants. By Prof. Samuel W. Johnson. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Price, \$2.00. Professor Johnson is a standard authority, and his books have a very large sale.

Truck Farming at the South.

Essential to any one who contemplates entering this promising field of Agriculture. By A. Oehler, of Georgia. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Price, \$1.50. Mr. Oehler, the author of this book, is a practical and successful southern trucker.

The Dogs of Great Britain, America and Other Countries.

Breeding, Training and Management, in Health and Disease. By "Stonehenge." Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Price, \$2.00. If some of our farmers would pay attention to raising fancy breeds of dogs, we believe it would pay them handsomely.

White's Cranberry Culture.

By Joseph J. White, a practical grower. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Price, \$1.75. There is no reason why Cranberries cannot be successfully grown in marsh and swamp lands of Virginia and North Carolina.

Flax Culture.

Full directions for preparation and marketing of crops. 8vo. Illustrated. Price, 30 cents.

Asparagus Culture.

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